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Letter dated 7 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward herewith, a statement and a memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, together with an overview of terrorist and other acts of violence (see annexes).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its enclosures circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
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Annex I to the letter dated 7 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement of the Federal Government

The brutal aggression by 19 member-States of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), led by the United States, against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was an act contrary to international law and a crime against peace and humanity. The military aggression ended with the adoption of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) on 10 June 1999. The adoption of this resolution was preceded by the acceptance of the Ahtisaari-Chernomyrdin document and the signing of the Military Technical Agreement of Kumanovo.

In this way, the settlement of the problem of Kosovo and Metohija was reverted to the world Organization, i.e. to the Security Council, as the sole and legitimate authority for maintaining peace and security. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia demonstrated in this way its confidence in the United Nations and agreed to the Security Council resolution whose essential provisions envisaged full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and demanded cooperation with the Yugoslav authorities in the discharge of the mandate entrusted to international security and civil presences.

However, the Federal Government notes that one year after KFOR and UNMIK, headed by Bernard Kouchner, were deployed in Kosovo and Metohija, they have systematically violated their mandate under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and obstructed its consistent implementation, thus demonstrating that they are neither capable nor willing to establish order and personal and property safety for all residents of Kosovo and Metohija, or to respect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Yugoslavia. They have completely betrayed the confidence placed in them.

Following the deployment of UNMIK and KFOR, Kosovo and Metohija has been turned into a base of international organized crime, illicit trafficking in drugs and arms, white slavery and money laundering. It is still a recruitment centre for terrorists. UNMIK and KFOR have openly become accomplices in, and directly responsible for, the ethnic cleansing and protracted genocide of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Turks and other non-Albanians in this Serbian Province.

The Federal Government considers that the Security Council, in view of its responsibility under the Charter, has to face the following facts. During the deployment of the military and civil presences of the United Nations and since they took full responsibility for the situation in the Province 5 000 terrorist attacks have been committed. More than 1 000 people have been killed and over 940 abducted. About 360 000 Serbs, Muslims, Roma, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanians have been driven out of their homes. 86 Orthodox Christian churches and monasteries and other cultural and historic sites of inestimable value have been destroyed. More than 250 000 foreign nationals, mostly citizens of Albania and Macedonia, have illegally crossed the State border of the FR of Yugoslavia and continue to stay in the Province. The terrorist "Kosovo Liberation Army", an armed wing of the Albanian narco-mafia which has allegedly been transformed into the so-called "Kosovo Protection Corps", continues its terror and ethnic cleansing, which is evidence that it has not been demilitarized, disarmed or disbanded but that it continues to act under the auspices of UNMIK and KFOR and with their direct assistance and under the direction of NATO.

The failure of the UNMIK and KFOR Mission to protect the basic human rights of the residents of Kosovo and Metohija, for whose security they took responsibility, as well as to preserve the multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-cultural character of this Serbian Province, is more than evident.

The Federal Government assesses that the systematic violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) has prevented the launching of the political process of resolving the status of the Province within the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, as set out in resolution 1244 (1999).

The Federal Government insists, in accordance with resolution 1244 (1999), on an immediate return and deployment of VJ and MUP personnel with a view to ensuring full protection of the internationally recognized borders of the FR of Yugoslavia, on restoring the functioning of the legitimate Provincial and local guarantees for a safe and unimpeded return of all expelled and displaced persons. Parallel with the restoration of peace, order and personal and property safety for all residents of the Province, conditions will be created for the beginning of the process of the political resolution of problems in Kosovo and Metohija within the autonomy of this Serbian province as an inseparable part of the constitutional, legal and economic system of the Republic of Serbia that would guarantee the multi-cultural, multi-religious and multi-ethnic character of the Province and full equality of all its residents.

The arguments, evidence and facts supporting the above assessments of the Federal Government are contained in its Memorandum on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), forwarded to the Security Council with a request that it be published as a document of the United Nations.

Bearing in mind the afore-mentioned, the Federal Government demands that the Security Council:

- declare null and void all acts and decisions taken by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK that are contrary to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999);

- condemn in the strongest terms, put an end to the activity of the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK and withdraw from Kosovo and Metohija the forces of UNMIK and KFOR which are directly responsible for the systematic violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and for a loss of countless human lives, untold suffering of the Serbian and other non-Albanian population and for the damage inflicted by Kosovo and Metohija ethnic Albanian terrorists in the presence of tens of thousands of KFOR and UNMIK members;

- urgently take all necessary measures to ensure full and consistent implementation of its resolution 1244 (1999);

- condemn most strongly the continued NATO aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia through the maintenance of the illegal system of sanctions and embargoes imposed by NATO member-States, through constant attempts at undermining the FR of Yugoslavia and through material, political and media support for ethnic Albanian separatists and terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija, whose activities, in conjunction with the obstruction of UNMIK and KFOR of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), are aimed at destabilizing and breaking up the territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, at redrawing internationally recognized borders and, therefore, at causing widespread instability and conflict in the region, with far-reaching negative implications for peace and security in the Balkans;

- take all necessary measures to compensate for the damage and other losses inflicted on the population, economy and cultural heritage of Kosovo and Metohija by UNMIK and KFOR and by the terrorist and criminal gangs they are supporting.

Belgrade, 7 June 2000

Annex II to the letter dated 7 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Memorandum of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999

1. Failure of the international mission under the auspices of the United Nations in Kosovo and Metohija

1. Sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia over Kosovo and Metohija are inviolable and final: Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the Military Technical Agreement and the Ahtisaari-Chernomyrdin document have unambiguously reaffirmed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia in Kosovo and Metohija **(preambular para 10; Annex 2, para 8).**

The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia have carried out all their obligations under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement.

2. Systematic non-implementation and flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military-Technical Agreement by KFOR and UNMIK: In the past year of their mandate in the southern Serbian Province, KFOR and UNMIK have intentionally avoided to implement Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement or have deliberately and grossly breached them, in violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia. They have thus discredited themselves as impartial and well-meaning international trouble shooters who have been mandated by the world Organization. Such an attitude on the part of KFOR and UNMIK, as well as the Security Council of the United Nations, as the body with primary responsibility for a consistent implementation of its resolution 1244 and related documents, are the underlying cause of the dramatic deterioration of the security and overall situation in the Province, which is now much worse than it was prior to the NATO armed aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia.

KFOR and UNMIK have not fulfilled any of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement relative to:

- Full and strict respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia **(preambular para 10, and para 8 of Annex 2 of the resolution)** that are systematically and deliberately violated by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK and other representatives of UNMIK and KFOR. By their decisions which systematically undermine the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, KFOR and UNMIK are acting complicit with the Albanian separatists and terrorists in their efforts to create preconditions for separating Kosovo and Metohija from the unified constitutional-legal, monetary-financial, economic, educational, judicial and other systems of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia. They are thus directly encouraging and helping the achievement of the separatist aspirations of Albanian terrorists and their political leaders and working against the goals of peace, stability and development in the region.

Placing the UN Mission in Kosovo and Metohija at the service of Albanian separatist-terrorist forces, with the aim of destroying the State sovereignty of a United Nations member State, constitutes a dangerous precedent in the practice of UN peace-keeping operations that negates the essential values of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations and goes against UN peace missions as such.

- The basic human rights of Serbs, Muslims, Roma, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians have been violated on a massive scale **(operative para 11 j)**. The fundamental human right of these people, i.e. the right to life, has been threatened since the deployment of the international mission.

- The terrorist so-called "Kosovo Liberation Army" and other armed Albanian gangs have not been demilitarized, disarmed or disbanded **(operative para 9b)**.

- Personal and property safety as well as equality and a secure environment for all residents of Kosovo and Metohija, as an essential precondition for a safe return of refugees and displaced persons, and an unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance **(operative para 9c)**, have not been ensured.

- The laws and other regulations of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia have not been respected; there is no public order and peace **(operative para 9d)** or free movement of the population.

- The return of members of VJ and MUP to Kosovo and Metohija has been prevented without any basis **(operative para 4, paras 6 and 10 of Annex 2 of the resolution and para 4 of the Military Technical Agreement)**.

- International borders of the FR of Yugoslavia with Albania and Macedonia have neither been guarded nor secured **(operative para 9g)**. KFOR and UNMIK have allowed unhindered and illegal entry into Kosovo and Metohija of more than 250,000 people, who are not citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia, mainly terrorists and other Albanian armed gangs of criminals.

The Province has been turned into Europe's centre of terrorism, international organized crime, trafficking in drugs and arms, illicit trade in women and children, money laundering, etc.

- Systematic violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) has prevented the initiation of a political process to resolve the status of the Province within the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia **(operative para 11a)**.

- In violation of their obligation to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, KFOR and UNMIK have continuously refused to cooperate with the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia in the discharge of the UN peace-keeping mission in its territory. Consequently, they are directly feeding Albanian separatist ambitions in Kosovo and Metohija, in direct contravention of the crucial provisions and the main goal of Security Council resolution 1244 and the related documents.

3. Total fiasco of the international presence under UN auspices in Kosovo and Metohija: Continuing deterioration of the overall situation in the Province is along the lines of efforts to cause artificially a prolonged destabilization in the region, with a view to finding justification for NATO to stay in the region and to revive its prestige and authority that have been seriously eroded by its illegal aggression against the FR of Yugoslavia. Continued manipulations with very malicious statements by KFOR and UNMIK officials about alleged success of the international mission in the Province, despite being proven unequivocally wrong by the disastrous situation on the ground, bear witness to it.

The overall track record of the discharge of the one-year mandate of the international security (KFOR) and civil (UNMIK) presences in Kosovo and Metohija, under UN auspices, as set out in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), is disastrous in all its aspects.

II. SYSTEMATIC VIOLATION OF THE SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA AND THE MANDATE OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS

1. Decisions of UNMIK and KFOR: Regulations of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK have no grounding in the resolution and are aimed at severing all links between Kosovo and Metohija and the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia, i.e. at fully separating the Province from the constitutional, legal, economic, monetary, financial, banking, customs, visa, administrative and other systems of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

Regulations and decisions of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK undermine systematically and directly the State sovereignty of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia in Kosovo and Metohija, the basic principle guaranteed by Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), and decry the legal basis and prerogatives of statehood of the State of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia in that southern Serbian province, as an integral part of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia.

- The so-called Interim Administration Council, a de facto **Provincial "Government"**, composed of Albanians, mostly from the ranks of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army and Albanian separatist political parties, is an illegal political creation aimed at legalizing the ethnic supremacy of Albanians, with a view to carving out an ethnically pure Kosovo and Metohija.

The repeated attempts of the Special Representative to include in that body the Serbs, chosen by himself according to his own criteria mostly for offices of peripheral political importance and influence, are part and parcel of the same overall strategy of the Special Representative to legalize the status quo at the expense of the interests of Serbs and other non-Albanians.

- The decision of UNMIK on **an alleged transformation of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army** into a supposedly civilian organization, the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), is illegal having no grounding in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents and taking into account that the Security Council was not consulted on its adoption.

It has been proved beyond doubt that the Kosovo Protection Corps is a military/terrorist formation and

one of the principal generators of the deterioration of the situation and the crisis in the Province. This is evinced also by the **report submitted by the UNMIK Human Rights Unit of 29 February 2000**, which has been deliberately hidden from the eyes of the international public, so as to hoodwink it and mislead it into believing in an alleged success of the international presences in Kosovo and Metohija, under United Nations auspices.

- **Issuance of identification documents**: UNMIK has no authority to issue identification documents to Yugoslav citizens from Kosovo and Metohija. Consequently, the so-called "Kouchner's passports" and other personal documents constitute an act of the most flagrant violation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations relative to the respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia. Such acts are legally null and void and are absolutely unacceptable from the point of view of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

Allowing foreign nationals to enter the FR of Yugoslavia via border crossings temporarily controlled by UNMIK and KFOR, without a proper Yugoslav visa, is incompatible with international law and the practice of UN peace missions.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has most strongly protested against such acts aimed at disrupting the uniform regime of identification documents for Yugoslav citizens and called on all States and international organizations not to accept, in accordance with international law, documents illegally issued by UNMIK.

- **Functioning of the judiciary**: Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) envisages that the judicial system in Kosovo and Metohija operates in line with the Yugoslav legislation and within the judicial system of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia.

Through an illegitimate and illegal regulation, the Special Representative has established judicial organs in Kosovo and Metohija which conduct criminal proceedings without honouring the Yugoslav laws in force and violating the basic principles of criminal law set forth in international conventions.

Particularly unacceptable and unbecoming of a United Nations mission is the practice of double standards applied to the detriment of Serbs and Montenegrins in cases of arrest, institution and conduct of investigation, detention, determination of the right to defence, use of the mother tongue, etc.

466 Serbs are currently being detained in prisons. They have been arrested only on the ground of information provided by ethnic Albanians, most frequently the members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.

2. Construction of foreign military bases and foreign (NATO/KFOR) military exercises: The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has most vigorously opposed the construction of military bases and the conduct of military exercises by foreign armies in a part of its sovereign territory without its approval. This is the most flagrant violation of its sovereignty and of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) as well as of the laws in force in the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia. This is also inconsistent with the character and spirit of peace missions under the auspices of the United Nations and sets a dangerous precedent, contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

3. Visits by foreign officials and "representation" of some foreign countries without the consent of the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia: These constitute the most flagrant form of violation of the principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, in gross breach of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, provisions of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations as well as of prevalent international practice.

Accordingly, the illegal practice put in place by UNMIK of giving "approval" for the establishment of para-diplomatic missions of foreign States in Kosovo and Metohija and for the construction of "cultural centres" of some States, such as Saudi Arabia's, in any part of the single Yugoslav territory, without an explicit agreement of the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia, is totally unacceptable.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia most strongly condemns the recent illegal visit to the southern Serbian Province of the President of the Republic of Albania, Rexhep Meidani, as well as his meetings with UNMIK and KFOR officials. This undisguised provocation against the FR of Yugoslavia and an act of the most flagrant violation of the State sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia is a function of direct support for ethnic Albanian separatists and terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija.

4. Disrespect for the State symbols of the FR of Yugoslavia: The fact that the symbols of the State of the FR of Yugoslavia, primarily its flag, are not displayed at its international border crossings with Albania and Macedonia and that other border signs have been removed constitutes a gross violation of the sovereignty and

territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia.

5. Invalidity of KFOR and UNMIK decisions: The FR of Yugoslavia considers null and void and without any legal effect and as non-binding on itself and its authorities the conduct and decisions of KFOR and UNMIK, particularly those of the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK, which disregard or violate the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, as well as all measures, acts and omissions of acts which are contrary to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) or the Military Technical Agreement or represent an attempt at their revision.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has never ceded, nor does it intend to do so, the sovereignty over any part of its territory and rejects most strongly the tactics of deception and the diversion of attention from the alliance of UNMIK and KFOR with the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army. In particular, it repudiates all acts carried out along the line of *fait accompli*.

6. UNMIK's and KFOR's non-cooperation with the competent authorities of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia: Persistently refusing to cooperate with the relevant authorities in the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia, KFOR and UNMIK have grossly violated the obligation to respect the State sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

Primary responsibility for such conduct on the part of KFOR and UNMIK lies with the United Nations which has refused to sign with the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia, as the host, a comprehensive agreement on the status of the peace mission. In this context, it is completely unacceptable and inappropriate to a peace mission under United Nations auspices that a delegation of the Security Council of the United Nations avoid contact with the Government of the country which it visited and which invited it.

III. MASSIVE VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS

1. **Responsibility of KFOR and UNMIK:** The sole responsibility for massive violation of human rights in the Province, for lawlessness, chaos and breaches of the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) relating to the preservation of the multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-cultural character of the Province is borne by KFOR and UNMIK which have become directly accessory to ethnic cleansing and genocide.

2. Terror and violence: ethnic Albanian terror and violence, the ethnic cleansing of, and genocide against, non-Albanians, primarily Serbs and Montenegrins, but also against the Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanians, the destruction of their homes, usurpation and destruction of private and State property and rampant crime and chaos in Kosovo and Metohija continue unabated despite the presence of about 50,000 well-armed members of KFOR and UNMIK policemen.

On average, 10 people are killed or abducted in terrorist attacks in the Province every day. KFOR and UNMIK have thus become complicit in the most serious crimes against Serbs and other non-Albanians and bear the greatest responsibility for the lack of minimum security for Serbs and non-Albanians in the Province.

Verbal **support for the multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-cultural Kosovo and Metohija is a mere exercise in hypocrisy by KFOR and UNMIK**, taking into account that due to their non-implementation and gross violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the former composition of the population has been forcibly altered.

- **Ethnic cleansing:** Since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK, more than 360,000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Turks, Goranci and other non-Albanians, accounting for two thirds of the entire non-Albanian population of Kosovo and Metohija, have been forcibly driven out of the Province. However, systematic ethnic cleansing continues as KFOR and UNMIK are doing nothing to prevent it.

Ethnic cleansing of Serbs and Montenegrins has already been completed in most of Kosovo and Metohija. Consequently, ethnic Albanian terrorists are now concentrating, with an overt assistance and support of KFOR and UNMIK, their attacks on the few remaining Serb enclaves, primarily on Kosovska Mitrovica and some Serb villages completely surrounded by Albanians.

Unwillingness of KFOR and UNMIK to put a stop to it and cynical insistence, at the same time, on the establishment of multi-ethnic communities at any cost, particularly the so-called security zones, in the remaining Serbian enclaves testify to the direct collusion between Albanian terrorists and international forces in Kosovo and Metohija in the process of ethnic cleansing of the Province of its non-Albanians, the Serbs in particular.

On the other hand, there is no mention of Pristina, for instance, which had a population of 40,000 Serbs and Montenegrins, of whom less than 100 remained after KFOR and UNMIK were deployed. Illustrative in this respect is the fact that of the former 25,000 school and university students in Pristina only 35 are now attending classes outside Pristina in the village of Laplje Selo.

KFOR and UNMIK have done nothing to restore the former multi-ethnic structures in Prizren, Pec, Orahovac, Djakovica, Glogovac and many other towns and villages of Kosovo and Metohija. On the contrary, by publicly denying the existence of conditions for it, the responsible officials of the United Nations, KFOR and UNMIK are, in effect, discouraging Serbs to return in large numbers to their ancestral homes and directly contribute to reinforcing the mono-ethnicity of the Province.

Similarly, a perfidious policy of constant demonization of Serbs aimed at justifying the real intentions of ethnic Albanian separatists and terrorists is another attempt by KFOR and UNMIK to cover up their own complicity in the process of systematic ethnic cleansing of everything of non-Albanian, especially Serbian provenance, in the Province.

Albanians themselves, loyal citizens of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia who refuse to toe the line, are increasingly being targeted by Albanian terrorists and criminals.

During the month of May Albanian terrorists carried out a number of attacks on Croats living in the village of Janjevo, which has been virtually emptied under pressure from the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army. (Of its 1,500 Croatian residents, only about 350 remain.)

- **Terrorism:** 4,878 terrorist attacks (4,590 against Serbs and Montenegrins) were carried out in the period from 10 June 1999 through 31 May 2000. In the same period 1,027 persons (902 Serbs and Montenegrins) were killed; 955 (898 Serbs and Montenegrins) were wounded and 945 (869 Serbs and Montenegrins) were abducted and missing. More than 50,000 homes, mostly those belonging to Serbs, Montenegrins and Roma, were destroyed, burned down or severely damaged.

- **New forms of ethnic cleansing and other serious crimes against Serbs:** KFOR members have continued their practice of harassing Serbs. The latest example was the incident iwhich took place ion 31 May in which KFOR armoured personnel carriers and dogs were used against local Serbs in the village of Babin Most, municipality of Obilic. They protested over the brutal murder of Milutin Trajkovic.

- **"Labour" camps and prisons for Serbs:** KFOR and UNMIK have done nothing to help with the release of Serbian civilians, who have been detained by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army in the "labour camps" in Kosovo and Metohija, which are under strict control and to which not even ICRC representatives have access. Furthermore, KFOR and UNMIK as well as other international humanitarian organizations have not made any effort to have several hundred Serbs abducted in Kosovo and Metohija and now detained in the Republic of Albania set free.

Even though this is the most inhuman violation of individual human rights and fundamental freedoms, of which it is fully aware, KFOR is trying to downplay the problem by claiming that there is allegedly no evidence and that parallels may be drawn between the abducted Serbs and the ethnic Albanian terrorists and criminals convicted as an outcome of due process of law and now serving their sentences.

- **Destruction of cultural and historic sites:** Destruction of Serbian cultural monuments, the symbols of the centuries' old roots of Serbian statehood and spirituality in the region of Kosovo and Metohija continues unabated. 86 churches and medieval monasteries have been destroyed, burned or seriously damaged.

- **Discrimination and a cultural and spiritual genocide against Serbs:** Under the auspices of the United Nations, UNMIK has tolerated and encouraged by its actions discrimination against Serbs, especially in education (closing of universities and schools), culture and the media in the Serbian language.

Discrimination against Serbs and Montenegrins is particularly evident in the judiciary, education, employment, etc. By contrast, Albanians irrespective of their skills are favoured to any other ethnic group, which is a gross violation of the principle of equality of various ethnic communities and the principle of multi-ethnicity.

The Albanian names of streets, settlements and institutions have been forcibly introduced. UNMIK has not only turned a blind eye to this practice but has directly taken part in it.

3. Disarmament of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army: The report of UNMIK's Human Right Unit (dated 29 February 2000) unequivocally confirmed the well-documented arguments of the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia that **the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army had neither been disarmed nor demilitarized and that the alleged transformation of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army into the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps was a charade and a manipulation, staged to avoid the obligation to genuinely demilitarize and disarm this illegal terrorist organization.**

KFOR and UNMIK, and the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK in particular, bear full responsibility for the establishment, with their blessing, of an illegal Albanian armed formation, composed mostly of notorious Albanian, as well as international terrorists, recruited in neighbouring and other States known for fomenting international terrorism, including Islamic extremists from Chechnya.

- **Criminalization of the Province:** KFOR and UNMIK bear sole responsibility for the state of chaos,

lawlessness and general criminalization of the Province.

This state of affairs casts a long pall of disgrace over the United Nations, because Kosovo and Metohija has been turned into a stronghold of international organized crime and terrorism and a haven of narco-mafia, smugglers of arms, purveyors of white slavery, juvenile crime and prostitution in Central and Western Europe. This is not only an important source of income for the implementation of the separatist-terrorist strategy developed by ethnic Albanian extremists in Kosovo and Metohija, but has, in great measure, been instrumental in criminalizing and destabilizing Europe as a whole and in preventing the ongoing integration processes.

According to German federal police, Albanian criminals and terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija are responsible for the import of 80 per cent of Europe's heroin. The annual "revenue" from the laundering of "proceeds" from illicit trafficking in drugs and arms through a network of 200 banks and foreign exchange bureaux amounts to US$ 1.5 billion. Even in the notoriously biased West, it is no longer concealed that 30-50 per cent of the money spent on arms by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army derives from illicit drug trade.

According to UNMIK police commissioner for the Pristina area Jules Moreaux in the period since January 2000 alone, DM 6 million has been stolen from non-governmental organizations in Pristina. It is characteristic, in this respect, that large sums have been stolen just from one Islamic NGO.

Despite the overall criminalization of the Province, UNMIK has started preparations to re-admit tens of thousands of Albanian criminals deported from Western Europe (Switzerland, Germany, etc.), thus additionally intensifying the ethnic cleansing of Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma and other non-Albanians in the Province.

4. Voter registration and local elections in Kosovo and Metohija: Under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), UNMIK has no authority to issue identification documents to Yugoslav citizens of Kosovo and Metohija or to conduct voter registration and hold elections in the Province. In accordance with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, that right has been vested in the competent State authorities of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia alone, in line with the existing legislation.

Fair and democratic elections in Kosovo and Metohija will be possible to organize only after necessary conditions have been created and after appropriate structures of local government (substantial autonomy) for which elections will be held have been established as an outcome of a comprehensive political process, with active and equal participation of the official authorities and institutions of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia and the representatives of all ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija, as well as an appropriate participation of representatives of the UN Security Council.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia repudiates strongly all attempts to call elections in Kosovo and Metohija as long as the basic conditions, i.e. peace and stability under Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), have not been created.

To that end, it is necessary to ensure, first and foremost, a free and safe return of all expelled Serbs and other non-Albanians, to deport more than 250,000 foreign nationals who entered Kosovo and Metohija illegally after the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK and to reach agreement with the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia on the basic parameters of a political settlement for Kosovo and Metohija, in line with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

5. Political settlement as an imperative for preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia: Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents have unambiguously reaffirmed that Kosovo and Metohija is an integral part of the single territory of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia.

All attempts to determine parameters of "substantial autonomy" of Kosovo and Metohija outside the constitutional and legal framework of the FR of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Serbia are illegal, especially if done without active participation of their competent authorities. Likewise, the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia is strongly against the Security Council legalizing any document on the substance of a future autonomy for Kosovo and Metohija which will take any other premises as its starting-point.

- A political settlement presupposes:

(a) respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia;

(b) full discharge of the mandate of UNMIK and KFOR, in line with Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement, in particular: physical and property safety for all residents, disbandment and disarmament of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army or its surrogate, the so-called Kosovo Protection Corps; respect for human rights; free and safe return for all expelled and deportation of all

foreign nationals illegally staying in the Province; restoration of public order and peace; free movement; return of Yugoslav authorities to the State border and its full control;

(c) autonomy within the Republic of Serbia, while guaranteeing equality of all residents and ethnic communities;

(d) dialogue between legitimate representatives of ethnic communities and representative of the State, with appropriate participation of representatives of the Security Council of the United Nations.

The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia most vigorously opposes all projects about the future status of autonomy and self-government that provide for the separation of this Serbian province from the present constitutional and legal system of the Republic of Serbia and the FR of Yugoslavia and have no grounding either in Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) or in the existing constitutional order of the FR of Yugoslavia which is inviolable.

The FR of Yugoslavia will not accept, nor will it be bound, in any way, by any act which strives to impose outside solutions on Kosovo and Metohija irrespective of their source or provenance.

6. Return of the Yugoslav Army (VJ) and police (MUP): Despite very clear provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement (o.p. 4 and paras 6 and 10 of Annex 2 to the Resolution as well as para 4 of the Military Technical Agreement), KFOR and UNMIK have, without any justification, prevented the return of VJ and MUP personnel to the Province.

IV. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council of the United Nations, as the guarantor of its resolution 1244 (1999), bears full responsibility for its non-implementation and gross violation, primarily of those provisions reaffirming the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia on its entire territory.

Failing to take, in the one-year period after the adoption of its resolution 1244 (1999), appropriate measures to ensure its strict compliance, the Security Council has confirmed its unwillingness to fulfil its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. Consequently, it is directly responsible for the past adverse consequences of such conduct on its part.

Proceeding from its sovereign rights guaranteed by the Ahtisaari-Chernomyrdin document, Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the Military Technical Agreement, as well as bearing in mind the irrefutable facts that KFOR and UNMIK, and particularly the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and Head of UNMIK, have systematically violated, undermined or have been unable to implement Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), the Government of the FR of Yugoslavia notes that the international mission in Kosovo and Metohija under United Nations auspices has been a complete failure. KFOR and UNMIK, and the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK in particular, are solely responsible for the exodus, ethnic cleansing, genocide and apartheid against Serbs, Montengrins, Roma, Goranci, Muslims, Turks and other non-Albanians, as well as for a disastrous situation in all segments of economic and social life in the Province.

By their overall conduct contrary to the provisions and goals of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and the related documents, the international security (KFOR) and civil (UNMIK) presences in Kosovo and Metohija have betrayed the trust that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia placed in them by acquiescing to temporary deployment of this international mission under United Nations auspices in a part of its territory.

V. DEMANDS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FR OF YUGOSLAVIA

In view of the above considerations, the **Government of the FR of Yugoslavia demands that the Security Council:**

- declare null and void all acts and decisions taken by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Kosovo and Head of UNMIK contrary to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999);

- condemn in the strongest terms, put an end to the activity of the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK and withdraw from Kosovo and Metohija the forces of KFOR and UNMIK which are directly responsible for the systematic violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and for a loss of countless human lives, untold suffering of the Serbian and other non-Albanian population, as well as for the damage caused by the Albanian terrorists in the presence of tens of thousands of KFOR and UNMIK members:

- urgently take all necessary measures to ensure full and consistent implementation of its resolution 1244 (1999);

- most strongly condemn continued aggression of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization against the FR of Yugoslavia through material, political and media support to ethnic Albanian separatists and terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija whose activities, in conjunction with the obstruction of the implementation of its resolution 1244 (1999) by UNMIK and KFOR, are aimed at destabilizing and breaking up the territorial integrity of the FR of Yugoslavia, redrawing its internationally recognized borders and, by extension, at causing widespread instability and conflict in the region with unforeseeable consequences for peace and security in the Balkans;

- take all necessary steps to compensate for the damage and other losses inflicted on the population, the economy and cultural heritage of Kosovo and Metohija by UNMIK and KFOR and by the terrorist and criminal gangs they are supporting.

Belgrade, 7 June 2000

Appendix

Overview of terrorist and other acts of violence and of certain violations of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999 in Kosovo and Metohija, the Autonomous Province of the Yugoslavia constituent Republic of Serbia, since the arrival of KFOR and UNMIK, in the period from 10 June 1999 to 4 June 2000

(1) Number of terrorist attacks: 4,878

4,590 committed against Serbs and Montenegrins, 110 against Albanians and 178 against Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and members of other ethnic communities.

(2) Number of killed persons: 1,027

902 Serbs and Montenegrins, 76 Albanians and 49 members of other ethnic communities in Kosovo and Metohija.

(3) Number of abducted and missing persons: 945

869 Serbs and Montenegrins, 42 Albanians and 34 members of other ethnic communities.
The fate of 782 persons is still unknown; 102 abducted persons were killed, 7 persons escaped, while 48 were released.

(4) Number of wounded persons: 955

898 Serbs and Montenegrins, 20 Albanians and 37 members of other ethnic communities.

(5) Ethnic cleansing: In the campaign of ethnic cleansing following the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK two-thirds of the non-Albanian population, i.e. over 360 000 Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians have been expelled from Kosovo and Metohija, of whom 280 000 are Serbs.

The following towns and villages have been ethnically cleansed of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians:

- Pristina (all Serbs have been driven out of its largest suburbs of Ulpijana, Suncani Breg, Dardanija, Univerzitetsko naselje. Of the 40 000 Serbs who used to live in Pristina before KFOR and UNMIK came to Kosovo and Metohija, 25,000 were school and university students. Today, only 35 Serbian schoolchildren live in Pristina and attend classes in the local school in the village of Laplje;
- Prizren (only 100 Serbian families remain);
- Gnjilane, the situation in this town was alarming in March, April and May (in this period alone over 350 houses of Serbs were sold). The number of remaining Serbs has been halved and today only about 1,500 Serbs remain. KFOR and UNMIK have warned them not to leave their homes.
- Djakovica, Pec, Podujevo, Glogovac, as well as the areas of Kosovska Mitrovica (Vucitrn, Srbica), Lipljan ("KLA" terrorists set fire to 73 out of a total of 75 Serb houses in the village of Slovinje in this municipality), Kosovo Polje, from which 80 per cent of their Serbian residents have been expelled, i.e. 7,000 Serbs and 4,000 other non-Albanians (their homes have been burned and looted, while shops, cafes and other property are being seized from their owners. In the presence of KFOR, ethnic Albanian terrorists brutalize and harass the Serbs who refuse to sell their homes and leave Kosovo and Metohija);
- The whole area of the municipalities of Istok and Klina including the villages of Dzakovo, Osojane, Tucepom, Kos, Zac, Belica, Krnjine, Maticane, Kacanik, Stimlje, Kmetovacka Vrbica and others, where 3,440 Serbian homes were burned down;
- the surroundings of Urosevac, Slivovo, Nedakovac, Nevoljane, Vrpica, Ljestar, Zegra (municipality of Gnjilane), Zitnje, Pozaranje, Grmovo, Drobes; in the village of Talinovac the two last Serbian houses whose owners had been forced to move out were burnt down at the beginning of April;

- the surroundings of Vitina, 18 Serbian villaged cleansed of Serbs (Kabas, Binac and other villages), the areas of Kosovska Kamenica (villages of Bratilovce, Firiceja and others) and Kosovsko Pomoravlje, as well as the villages of Toplicane, Rujice, Magure, Slovinja, Staro Gracko, Klobukar in the municipality of Novo Brdo. (All Serbian houses have been burned down and all its owners forced to leave.)

In May 2000 the shelling, burning and mining of Serbian houses was intensified in the municipality of Vitina, especiially in the villages of Vrbovac, Grncar, Binac and Klokot, the latter being crucial for the integration of the Serbian entities in Kosovsko Pomoravlje.

Members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army exert great pressure on ethnic Goranci, the indigenous residents of the region of Gora, who are not allowed to use their maternal Serbian language in schools and in everyday life, in an attempt to misrepresent this ethnic group as ethnic Albanians.

Expulsion of the members of the Muslim ethnic community, loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia, has intensified particularly in the area of the municipality of Istok..

In the area of Prizren and Djakovica about 65,000 Kosovo Albanian Catholics live in a difficult situation and under great pressure from ethnic Albanian terrorists who accuse them of "collaboration with Serbs".

During the month of May "KLA" terrorists made several attacks against the Croats of Janjevo. Under heavy pressure from "KLA" terrorists only 350 Croats of the former population of 1,500 have remained in Janjevo.

(6) Prevention of the return of Serbs:

Albanian separatists continue their deliberate actions, aimed at preventing the return of Serbs to Kosovo and Metohija. They raze Serbian houses in a pre-planned and synchronized manner, particularly in the areas of Pec, Istok and Klina.. The most drastic example was the looting and bulldozing of over 250 Serbian houses in the village of Belo Polje, on 15 April 2000. The area of this village was turned into a garbage dump. Serbian houses in the villages of Brezanik and Osojane have also been bulldozed. Fourteen Serbian villages in the municipality of Vitina do not exist any more because all the houses have been destroyed. At the end of April, ethnic Albanian terrorists announced that they would carry out similar organized actions of looting and destroying Serbian houses in the villages near Istok and Novo Brdo.

"KLA" terrorists set fire to the local elementary school in the village of Siga, municipality of Pec (24 April), which was the only undamaged facility in the village, designated to serve as temporary shelter for displaced persons.

"KLA" terrorists have intensified their mortar and other armed attacks on the village of Gorazdevac to prevent it from becoming a centre for Serbs returning to the Metohija region.

UNHCR officials discourage the return of Serbs in Orahovac with the explanation that the siutation has not yet stabilized. However, Serbs are convinced that there exist minimum conditions for their return.

(7) The latest brutal crimes: vandalazing of the Orthodox Christian cemetery in Presevo, where 35 headstones were demolished (7 May) as well as in the village of Banjska, municipality of Vucitrn (10 May); bombing of a shop in Cernica, municipality of Gnjilane, in which 5 Serbs were injured (9 May); killing of Milaim Gjakolli in the village of Trnava, municipality of Podujevo, accused by "KLA" terrorists of "collaborating" with the Serbs (10 May); abduction of Arsenije Krivokapic in Kosovska Mitrovica (13 May); killing of Milan Milovanovic in the village of Vukojevac, municipality of Kursumlija, about 600-700 meters inside the ground security zone (18 May); killing of Dragan Peric, 75, in the field in the village of Gojbulja, municipality of Vucitrn (19 May); arson of the student boarding house in Gnjilane, which was gutted by the fire (23 May); killing of Vladimir Ilic, 50, on his doorstep in Vitina (24 May); attack on Serbs in the village of Dobrotin, municipality of Lipljan, in which 4 Serbs sustained serious injuries (26 May); bombing of a Serb cafe in Bresje, in which 5 Serbs were seriously injured (26 May); arson in the Trepca factory complex in the southern part of Kosovska Mitrovica, in which enormous damage was caused to property (26 May); attack on the Serbs outside a shop in the village of Cernica, municipality of Gnjilane, in which Tihomir Trifunovic, Vojin Vasic and a five-year old Milos Petrovic were killed

while two Serbs were gravely wounded (28 May); attack on Serbs in the village of Klokot, municipality of Vitina, in which Lepterka Marinkovic, 67, was killed and another 3 Serbs were seriously wounded (31 May); killing of Milutin Trajkovic, 33, in the village of Babin Most, municipality of Obilic (31 May); bombing of the house of Djordje Velickovic, a Serb, in Obilic, in which Misko Todorovic was seriously injured (1 June); murder of two Serbs Sinisa Dimic and Vlastimir Milic and the wounding of three other Serbs, two of them minors, in a car which ran on an anti-tenk mine planted by ethnic Albanian terrorists the night before on the road connecting the Serbian villages of Ugljare and Preoce in the vicinity of Pristina (2 June).

(8) New forms of terror against Serbs and other non-Albanians:

In its security actions against Serbs and other non-Albanians, KFOR is increasingly demonstrating force and resorting to harassment and physical violence and causing damage to Serbian property. Drastic incidents occurred in Kosovska Mitrovica (on 20-25 February), in the villages of Mogila (on 25-26 February), in which Serbian houses were searched in a most brutal way, Draganovac (municipality of Gnjilane) and Miolice (Municipality of Leposavic), Mali Zvecan (27 February), Gornje Kusce (1 March) and the Serbian villages of Rudare and Grabovac (1 March). The searches were conducted by KFOR jointly with the terrorists of the so-called KLA, who wore international security forces uniforms, in an open display of the existence of co-ordination between KFOR and ethnic Albanian terrorists.

In April violence against Serbs in the so-called security actions of KFOR has assumed dramatic proportions. The most drastic examples were the incidents which took place in the village of Dobrotin on 2 April, in the village of Sevce on 4 April and in the villages of Lepina and Jazine, when KFOR members released dogs on the Serbs who had gathered to protest the difficult situation and when a large number of people were seriously injured. Several persons were also injured in a brutal action of KFOR against Serbian demonstrators in Gracanica on 7 April 2000.

KFOR members used APCs and dogs against local people in Babin Most, municipality of Obilic, who had gathered to protest the brutal murder of Milutin Trajkovic in their village (31 May).

(9) Terrorist attacks outside the Province:

Groups of ethnic Allbanian terrorists are located in the area of the villages of Breznica, Muhovac, Car, Zarbince, Ravno Bucje and others. They are attacking out of their headquarters in the village of Rogacica, municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, against areas outside the Province. Incidents include mortar attacks from the village of Dobrosin against police checkpoint near Bujanovac (8 and 20 May); attacks with automatic weapons against a local police patrol in the village of Konculj (23 and 24 May);a mortar attack on local police near the village of Lucane (30 May).

(10) Terrorist attacks on Serbian convoys:

Attacks on a Serbian convoy headed for Strpce, near the village of Radivojce (on 22 and 29 February); attack on a Serbian convoy en route to Koretiste, in the village of Dobricane (28 February); attack on a bus ferrying Serbian children home from school on the road between Gornje Kusce and Koretiste (29 February); Lieutenant Peter Ramstell (KFOR, Kosovska Mitrovica area) banned all KFOR security escorts for buses transporting Serbian schoolchildren and sick persons to Gracanica (1 March); attacks against Serbian convoys in the village of Koretin (6 and 20 March); repeated attacks against Serbian convoys in Gnjilane (7, 10 and 31 March); attack on a Serbian convoy in the village of Dobrovce (27 March); attack on a Serbian convoy on the road between Bujanovac and Gracanica (11 April 2000); attack on a convoy from Strpce in the village of Pozaranje, municipality of Vitina (18 April 2000).

KFOR has not prevented these terrorist attacks. Also, it has refused to provide security escorts to convoys between Merdare and Kosovo Polje. In addition to daily terror against them, this is added pressure on Serbs to leave Kosovo Polje.

(11) Number of arbitrarily arrested persons by KFOR and UNMIK: 466

Arrested Serbs are detained in prisons in Pristina, Prizren, Sojevo near Urosevac, Kosovska Mitrovica, Gnjilane, Lipljan and Klokot Banja.

They have been arrested without any explanation or charges, only on the ground of information provided by the Albanians, most frequently by the members of the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.

43 Serbs arbitrarily arrested without legal grounds by KFOR and UNMIK have been detained in a prison in Kosovska Mitrovica for eleven months already. In this period no investigation or any court proceedings have been instituted. On 10 April 2000, 37 detained Serbs and 5 Roma went on a hunger strike. The immediate cause was the release of Gjelal Ademi, an ethnic Albanian, against whom an investigation had been instituted because of a hand grenade attack in which 22 Serbs and 14 French soldiers of KFOR were injured. The detained Serbs and Roma were forced to go on a hunger strike for more than 40 days in an effort to realize their basic human rights in this way. They ended their strike after the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK told them on 21 May that they would stand trial shortly.

(12) Prisons and labour camps for abducted Serbs run by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Libertion Army

The abducted Serbian civilians, detained by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army, are kept in the labour camps located in the village of Maticane and in the wider area of Prizren ("Ortokal" estate, a building situated on the road to Djakovica) and in Drenica. 472 abducted Serbs are kept in the camps.

KLA prisons for Serbs, Montenegrins and members of other ethnic communities who are not supportive of Albanian terrorists are situated also around the village of Brod, municipality of Dragas, and along the Djakovica road towards the village of Junik, municipality of Decani, as well as in the villages of Glodjane, Izbica and Strovce in the Kosovska Mitrovica district; and in the premises of Railroad Transport Co. in Urosevac.

The prison located in the offices of the Pristina Chamber of Commerce and Industry, run by the so-called KLA, where 71 non-Albanians have been detained, was relocated to another unspecified facility on 27 April.

(13) Situation in Kosovska Mitrovica:

Since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in Kosovo and Metohija, the security situation has been very serious, particularly in and around Kosovska Mitrovica. Some of the most salient types and instances of atrocities have been:

- looting and the destruction of 2,365 homes belonging to Serbs, Montenegrins and other non-Albanians (1,200 in Kosovska Mitrovica; 1,060 in Vucitrn; and 105 in Srbica);
- eviction of 700 Serbian families from their apartments (500 in southern Kosovska Mitrovica; 150 in Vucitrn; and 50 in Srbica);
- looting and the destruction of the property of the following companies:

1. In Kosovska Mitrovica: Socially-owned companies "Kosovo-Sirovina", "Betonjerka", "Lux", "AMD", "Kosmet-Prevoz", "Trans-Kosovo", Duvanska, Minel, Zemljoradnicka zadruga (cooperative), Hortikultura, Mitrovcanka, DES, "Ibar-Rozaje" warehouse, water utility company "Vodovod", printing company "Progres", electric power generation company "Elektro-Kosovo", PTT and a large number of bars and cafes owned by non-Albanians.
2. In Vucitrn: Socially-owned companies "Sartid", "Vucitrn-Prevoz", "Ratar", Farm Cooperative, paints and coatings factory "Ekstra", construction company "Kosovo", utilities company "Sitnica", private company "Cicavica", employment bureau, local community centre, Town Hall of Vucitrn, Construction Land Fund, local department store, Auditing Office building, Jugobanka, primary and secondary schools, Jugopetrol, Beopetrol, electric power generationcompany "Elektro-Kosovo", PTT.
3. In Srbica: Hunting munitions factory, plastics factory, socially-owned company "Buducnost", Farm Cooperative, public utilities company, "Dijamant-produkt" Co., local community centre, local self-managing community of interest, "Zitopromet" Co. and its silos.

(14) Recent killings and terrorizing of Albanians loyal to the FR of Yugoslavia:

The terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army has stepped up the execution of Albanians who do not support their policy and goals, particularly in the areas of Pristina, Podujevo and Pec. The most drastic examples are: the murder of Hejdi Sejdiu, a member of the Provincial Committee of the Serbian Socialist Party, in his home town of Urosevac in front of his wife and three children (on 10 February), the killing of Danush Januzi in Vitina (on 10 February); the massacre of Tahir Bekim, abducted and later killed by the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army (parts of his mutilated body were found on 24 February).

The terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army burnt down the house of Sellim Broshi, former head of the Provincial Ministry of the Interior, in the village of Odanovce, municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, on 20 March 2000. They are also looking for Sinan Rexhepi, former employee of the Provincial Ministry of the Interior. They threaten Sadik Hajrulah from Vitina, Ramadan Sermaxhi, employee of the Ministry of the Interior in Gnjilane, Minir Krasniqi from Kosovska Kamenica, as well as other former or present ethnic Albanian members of the Provincial Ministry of the Interior in Gnjilane. In mid-March, terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army abducted Noa and Nua Kajtazi, Catholic Albanians, in the village of Zjum accusing them that they are loyal citizens of the FR of Yugoslavia. They requested a ransom from their family in the amount of DM 40,000. They also searched their houses, looted them and beat the members of their family.

In addition to Serbs, the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army also rounds up Albanians, loyal to the State of the FR of Yugoslavia, and detains them in their prison camps (around the village of Brod, municipality of Dragas).

(15) Destruction of churches, monasteries and cultural monuments:

86 churches, monasteries and other cultural monuments were burned down, demolished or seriously damaged, among them the Church of the Entrance of Our Lady into the Temple at Dolac, monastery of St. Mark at Korisa from 1467, monastery of Prophets Kosmo and Damien in Zociste from 14th century, the church in Kijevo from the 14th century, the Holy Trinity monastery from the 14th century near Musutiste, monastery Devic built in 1440, Church of St. Paraskeva in Drenik from the 16th century, Church of St. Demetrius near Pec, the Orthodox church at Grmovo near Vitina, Church of St. Elijah at Zegra near Gnjilane, church of Holy Mother in Musutiste from 1315, Church of St. Elijah at Bistrazin, Church of Apostles Peter and Paul in Suva Reka, monastery of St. Uros in Nerodimlje, monastery of St. Archangel Gabriel from the 14th century in Binac, Church of St. Mary from the 16th century in Belo Polje, Church of St. John the Baptist in Pecka Banja, churches in the villages of Naklo, Vucitrn, Petrovac, Urosevac, Podgorce, Djurakovac, Krusevo, Osojane, Samodreza, Dresna near Klina, Rekovac, Petric, monastery Binac near Vitina, Holy Trinity Cathedral in Djakovica, St. Nicholas' Church in Gnjilane.

Monks and other clergy are being terrorized and persecuted. More than 150 parish residences were destroyed or damaged. Over 10,000 icons and other sacral objects, most of which are part of cultural treasures under the special protection of the State, were stolen or destroyed. Medieval frescoes were destroyed in 70 per cent of Orthodox churches and monasteries.

Assaults on members of the Catholic religious community by the terrorists of the so-called Kosovo Liberation Army have intensified in Prizren and Pec, particularly assaults on clergymen (The homes of two Franciscan priests were burned down.).

The following cultural monuments were damaged or demolished:
- statues of the greatest lexicographer of the Serbian language Vuk Karadzic and the great Montenegrin poet Petar Petrovic Njegos in downtown Pristina;
- memorials to King Uros in Urosevac and King Dusan in Prizren;
- memorial to Prince Lazar in Gnjilane and the memorial to Serbian rulers from the Nemanjic dynasty in the village of Gornje Nerodimlje;
- memorial to Milos Obilic, the symbol of the town of Obilic. KFOR removed the damaged statue to the

compounds of the thermal electric power plant "Kosovo B".
- about 400 000 books vanished in the fire set to the Pristina Library.

Many of the destroyed monuments are outstanding examples of the Serbian cultural heritage and are on the list of the monuments of exceptional cultural value under the protection of UNESCO.

(16) Forced and illegal taking over of public institutions:

- Forcible and illegal takeovers of premises and buildings of post offices, banks, medical institutions, water and power supply systems, university, elementary and secondary schools, municipal and other local government buildings, local communes, buildings of the Ministry of the Interior and the Army of Yugoslavia, factories, enterprises, cooperatives, etc. in Pristina (premises of the Clinical Centre "Pristina" and the health station whose equipment has been stolen and taken by doctors in private practice, Federal Customs Administration, Public Housing Company, Institute for Urban Planning, water supply company "Vodovod", thermal electric power plant "Kosovo B", depots and petrol stations of "Jugopetrol", the shareholding companies "Kosmet-Pristina", "Kosovo-Trans", "Energoinvest", "Autopristina", car shock absorbers factory, "Jugotrans", etc.) as well as in Prizren, Dragas, Podujevo, Lipljan, Strpci, Kosovska Mitrovica, Kosovo Polje (with the assistance of KFOR), Djakovica (with the assistance of KFOR).

- By forced and illegal taking over of public enterprises and institutions tens of thousands employed Serbs, Montenegrins, Roma, Muslims, Goranci, Turks and other non-Albanians were sacked and left with no means to support themselves.

- More than 190 major companies were forcibly and illegally seized; their equipment was looted and most often taken to Albania.

(17) Armed artillery attacks on villages: Slovinj, Maticane, Orahovac, Konjuh, Berivojce, Gornja Brnjica, the villages around Kosovska Kamenica: Grncar, Magila, Ajvalija, all the villages of the Istok-Klina region, Gorazdevac near Pec, Svinjare, Klokot, Novo Brdo, Zjum, Donja and Gornja Gusterica, Susica, Badavac, Bresje, Vrbovac, Vitina, Cernice, (municipality of Gnjilane), Dobrusa, Veliko Ropotovo (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica), Partes, Podgradje, Malisevo and Pasjane (municipality of Gnjilane), Ljestar, Budriga, Dobrotin (municipality of Lipljan), Grncar, Binac, Ranilug, Silovo, Odovce, Rajanovce, Bosce, Caglavica, Paravolo, Lebane, Gojbulja, Suvo Grlo and Banje (municipality of Srbica), in the following villages in the area of the municipality of Gora: Brodosavce, Belobrod, Kukavce; frequent attacks on houses of Goranci, Muslims and Albanians, loyal to the FR of Yugoslavia, and in Grabovac (municipality of Zvecan).

All Serbian houses in the villages of Donji Livoc, Kmetova Vrbica, Lipovica and Cernice in the municipality of Gnjilane, and in the villages of Vaganes, Gradjenik and Orahovica in the municipality of Kosovska Kamenica, all forming part of Kosovsko Pomoravlje, were set on fire or destroyed by mortars or explosives.

All this runs counter to assertions by KFOR and UNMIK that the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army has been disarmed.

(18) Blockade of towns and villages: Gadnje, Orahovac and Velika Hoca, Koretin, villages around Gnjilane, Gornja Srbica, Gorazdevac, Priluzje (the village surrounded by Albanians, with no doctors, shops and phone lines; about 80 per cent of the villagers who worked for the Electric Power Industry of Serbia have been rendered jobless).

About 3,500 Serbian residents of Orahovac have been living for more than ten months since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK in the first concentration camp in Europe after World War Two, besieged by the terrorist so-called Kosovo Liberation Army.

(19) Armed threats against villages and terror committed on a daily basis against non-Albanians: Ugljari, Srpski Babus, Stimlje, Novo Selo, Bresje, Obilic, the area around Kosovo Polje, Milosevo (on which an armed attack was recently carried out), the village of Zebnice (dramatic humanitarian situation), most of the mainly Catholic

Croatian population of the villages of Letinice, Vrnez, Vrnavo Kolo and Sasare have moved out, Drenovac (50 Serbs massacred), village of Cernice (a series of incidents in which US KFOR soldiers maltreated Serbs), Pozaranje, Gotovusa, Gatnje, Zubin Potok, Veliki Alas, Vrelo and Radevo, Plemetin and Slatina (municipality of Vucitrn), Crkolez (municipality of Istok), Ogose - municipality of Kosovska Kamenica (where almost all Roma families have been driven out), Banjska, Gojbulja and Miroce (municipality of Vucitrn), Brezanik (municipality of Pec).

Ruthless terror is used against the remaining Serbs in the village of Obilic: their houses are attacked and set on fire. They cannot call fire emergency services or ask for KFOR and UNMIK assistance since their telephone lines are disconnected, while those belonging to ethnic Albanian households are connected. This provides further evidence of the discrimination against Serbs by KFOR and UNMIK who sit idly by.

(20) The looted Serbian villages whose residents were forced out: Muzicani, Slivovo, Orlovic, Dragas, the area around Kosovo Polje, Livadice, Mirovac, Sirinicka Zupa, Medregovac, Grace, Zociste, Sofalija, Dragoljevac, Tomance, Koretin, Lestar, Donja Sipasnica, Miganovce, Laniste and Zmijarnik (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica).

(21) Serbian settlements set on fire: Istok, Klina, Donja Lapastica, Obrandza, Velika Reka, Perane, Lause, the villages around Podujevo, Grace, Donja Dubica, Zociste, Orahovac, Naklo, Vitomirice, Belo Polje, Kojlovice, Alos-Toplicane, Krajiste, Rudnik, Donji Strmac, Goles (municipality of Lipljan), Orlovic (municipality of Pristina), Krpimej and Lausa (municipality of Podujevo), Muzicane (all Serbian houses burned down), Zaimovo, Denovac, Lesjane, Gornje and Donje Nerodimlje (all Serbian houses looted and burned down), Sinaje (municipality of Istok), Balovac, Mali Talinovac, Ljubizda, Klobuka and Oraovica (municipality of Kosovska Kamenica), Zaskok and Novi Miros (municipality of Urosevac).

(22) Registered number of homes burned down: About 50,000 houses of Serbs, Roma, Muslims, Goranci and other non-Albanians were burned down in Kosovo and Metohija.

(23) Registered number of illegal entries of foreign nationals into the FR of Yugoslavia (Kosovo and Metohija) without necessary papers (visas and registration of stay with the competent authorities): 825

Over 250,000 foreign nationals have illegally entered Kosovo and Metohija with approval of UNMIK and KFOR. The Government of the FR of Yugoslavia has officially requested their deportation on several occasions. These requests went unheeded, although those persons are international terrorists, criminals, narco-mafia members, white slave merchants, organizers of brothels and other forms of international organized crime.

(24) Registered number of stolen vehicles: over 12,000

As a result of open borders with Macedonia and Albania 250,000 vehicles were brought into Kosovo and Metohija without payment of customs duties. Most of these vehicles were stolen.

The extended vehicle registration period under an illegal regulation by the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK has effectively legalized crime and theft of tens of thousands of vehicles.

(25) Registered number of cases of violation of the ground security zone by KFOR: 439

Contrasting analysis of the most drastic terrorist acts and violations of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia, since the deployment of KFOR and UNMIK, in the period from 10 June 1999 through 4 June 2000

Period	Terrorist attacks	Killed persons	Abducted and missing persons	Wounded persons	Expelled Serbs and other non-Albanians	Destroyed churches and cultural sites	Serbs arbitrarily arrested by KFOR
10 June - 26 July 1999	839	96	245	43	over 165,000	25	31
10 June - 30 October 1999	2,947	447	648	216	over 330,000 (250,000 Serbs)	70	38
10 June 1999- 27 February 2000	4,354	910	821	802	over 350,000 (270,000 Serbs)	84	185
10 June 1999 - 30 March 2000	4,564	936	867	876	over 350,000 (270,000 Serbs)	85	191
10 June 1999 - 7 May 2000	4,792	1,010	936	924	over 350,000 (270,000 Serbs)	86	200
10 June 1999 - 4 June 2000	4,878	1,027	945	955	over 360,000 (280,000 Serbs)	86	466

Note: This contrasting analysis was made on the basis of official data published in the Memoranda of the Federal Government concerning the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), dated 27 July and 3 November 1999, 1 March, 3 April, 8 May and 7 June 2000, respectively.

United Nations S/2000/548

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 June 2000
English
Original: French

Letter dated 7 June 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Acting on instructions from my Government, I regret to have to draw the attention of the Security Council, once again, to the intolerable and unacceptable situation prevailing in Orientale province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

For four days now, there has been fighting in the town of Kisangani, in the Congolese territory, between the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) and the Ugandan People's Defence Forces (UPDF). This deadly and intense fighting has already claimed the lives of some 100 civilians, mostly women and children. It has also caused massive destruction in the town, resulting in considerable material damage.

My Government would like to remind the Security Council of the statement made to the press on 6 June 2000, firmly condemning the recent fighting between the Rwandan and Ugandan forces and calling for an immediate cessation of hostilities.

My Government invites the Security Council to go beyond verbal condemnation and, by way of example, to impose sanctions this time on Uganda and Rwanda, two countries that are members of the United Nations and that are committing acts of war on the territory of a third country which is a member of the United Nations, in this case, the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

My Government would like to point out that, in January 2000, referring to the initial fighting between Rwanda and Uganda that took place in August 1999, it had already warned the international community that these two aggressor countries were about to resume hostilities and it had called on the international community to intervene in order to avert a resumption of the genocide of the Congolese people.

It must be noted that, since then two further armed confrontations have taken place between these two countries — one of which is still going on — and the United Nations has yet to react in accordance with its principal mission which is to guarantee international peace and security; it thereby seems to be sanctioning the atrocities committed by these foreign forces in Congolese territory.

My Government calls on the Security Council to act on this request by:

1. Strongly condemning the aggression perpetrated against the Democratic Republic of the Congo by its neighbours, namely, Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi;

00-47069 (E) 080600 080600

2. Condemning the massacre of innocent Congolese victims in the town of Kisangani;

3. Forcefully demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the armed forces of Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi from the territory of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of Security Council.

(*Signed*) Atoki **Ileka**
Minister-Counsellor
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2000/549

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 June 2000
English
Original: Chinese/English/French/
Russian

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Welcoming the report of the Secretary-General of 26 May 2000 (S/2000/496 and Corr.1) on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, and in particular the call to the parties to assess and address the humanitarian issue of missing persons with due urgency and seriousness,

Noting that the Government of Cyprus has agreed that in view of the prevailing conditions in the island it is necessary to keep the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) beyond 15 June 2000,

Welcoming and *encouraging* efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

1. *Reaffirms* all its relevant resolutions on Cyprus, and in particular resolutions 1251 (1999) of 29 June 1999 and 1283 (1999) of 15 December 1999;

2. *Decides* to extend the mandate of UNFICYP for a further period ending 15 December 2000;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report by 1 December 2000 on the implementation of this resolution;

4. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

00-47950 (E) 140600

United Nations S/2000/550

Security Council

Distr.: General
7 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 1 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the pleasure of enclosing an assessment of the work of the Security Council during the United States Presidency in January 2000 (see annex), prepared in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council dated 12 June 1997 (S/1997/451).

This assessment has been prepared on my own responsibility, but following consultations with members of the Council. It is intended for informative purposes and should not necessarily be considered as representing the views of the Security Council.

I should be grateful if you could kindly arrange to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Richard C. **Holbrooke**

00-47177 (E) 090600

Annex to the letter dated 1 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Assessment of the work of the Security Council

United States of America (January 2000)

Overview

The January United States Presidency started the Council's work for this new millennium, as the Secretary-General noted in his opening remarks to the Council at its meeting on 6 January. The Council's challenging schedule for the month included open briefings by the esteemed former President of South Africa, the Vice-President of the United States, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees — in all, 10 formal meetings, 8 informal consultations, and 3 consultations with troop contributors. The month culminated in the open debates of 24 and 26 January on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (with seven African Heads of State and numerous ministers of interested States in attendance), and finally the "wrap-up" session of 31 January, with the President of Zambia, Frederick Chiluba. Throughout the month, the Council and the United Nations Secretariat worked to make Security Council procedure serve the policy aims of the Council more effectively, including restructuring the Council table to accommodate seven Heads of State and re-opening the upper galleries to the public during the Council's formal sessions.

Africa

With the cooperation and active support of other Council delegations, the United States Presidency declared January the "month of Africa". The Council discussed African issues at six open Council meetings and four informal consultations of its members. Two presidential statements were issued, on refugees and the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. A resolution on Burundi was adopted.

AIDS in Africa

On 10 January, the Council held an open debate to discuss the devastating impact of AIDS in Africa and its consequences for regional peace and security. This meeting gave the Council an opportunity to examine definitions of security in the light of an epidemic that kills more Africans each year than all the conflicts in that region combined. The Vice-President of the United States, Al Gore, opened the meeting. The Secretary-General spoke on the subject, as did James Wolfensohn, President of the World Bank; Peter Piot, Executive Director of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, and Mark Malloch Brown, Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme. Council members and interested non-members focused their remarks on the question what member States, and the international community as a whole, can do to address the devastating impact of AIDS in Africa. Dr. Libertine Amathila, Minister for Health and Social Services, spoke on behalf of Namibia.

The situation of refugees

On 13 January, the Council hosted an open briefing by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Sadako Ogata, focusing on the situation of refugees and internally displaced persons in Africa. The Council took the opportunity to discuss not only refugees in Africa, but also the plight of internally displaced persons on that continent. The High Commissioner underscored the connection between resolving conflicts and finding lasting solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as the crucial requirement for humanitarian access to needy populations. The Council adopted a presidential statement in which, *inter alia*, it recognized that internally displaced persons do not receive sufficient protection and assistance, and that special difficulties impede the delivery of aid to them. Attention was drawn to the need to consider internally displaced persons and refugees as equal victims of conflict and displacement.

Angola

The open briefing of 18 January on Angola focused on the political, military and humanitarian situation in Angola and on the need to strengthen the three sets of sanctions against UNITA. The

Government of Angola was represented by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Jorge Chikoty. The Permanent Representative of Canada, Robert Fowler, showed excerpts from interviews with former UNITA personnel, who gave details of alleged sanctions-busting by UNITA and stated that the two United Nations aircraft downed over Angola in 1998/1999 were hit by UNITA-fired surface-to-air missiles.

Burundi

The members of the Council held informal consultations on Burundi on 18 January. On 19 January, the Council held an open briefing with the former President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela, recently named facilitator of the Burundi peace process. Council members expressed the view that Mr. Mandela's appointment was a major step towards resolving the conflict. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Burundi also addressed the Council. The Council adopted resolution 1286 (2000), by which it warmly welcomed Mr. Mandela's appointment as facilitator and expressed concern about the ongoing violence and humanitarian situation in Burundi.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Beginning on 24 January, the Council launched a range of formal and informal discussions on the situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The attendees included the President of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Laurent-Désiré Kabila; the President of Angola, José Eduardo dos Santos; the President of Mozambique, Joaquim Alberto Chissano; the President of Rwanda, Pasteur Bizimungu; the President of Uganda, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni; the President of Zambia, Frederick J. T. Chiluba; the President of Zimbabwe, Robert G. Mugabe; the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Namibia and South Africa, Theo-Ben Gurirab and Nkosazana C. Dlamini-Zuma; the Secretary-General of OAU, Salim Ahmed Salim; and the OAU facilitator, the former President of Botswana, Sir Ketumile Masire. The session resulted in a reaffirmation of support for the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement by all the States of the region, and a presidential statement that committed the Council to the implementation of phase II of the Secretary-General's concept of operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Sierra Leone

The members of the Council held informal consultations on Sierra Leone on 12 January to discuss a draft resolution to enlarge the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). Subsequently, the Council adopted, on 7 February, a resolution to enlarge UNAMSIL from 6,000 to 11,100 United Nations personnel.

Europe

Croatia

On 11 January, the members of the Council met in informal consultations to discuss the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP). On 13 January, the Council formally extended the Mission for six months.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 12 January, the members of the Council met in informal consultations to discuss the Secretary-General's report of 17 December on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Hédi Annabi, briefed members of the Council. His briefing focused on the lack of progress made by the Bosnian Joint Presidency in complying with the commitments made in the New York Declaration of November 1999. Members of the Council authorized the President to make a statement to the press noting the lack of progress, especially with regard to the State Border Service, and urging the members of the Bosnian Joint Presidency to comply with the November Declaration, in connection with their appearance in the Security Council.

Georgia

On 28 January, the members of the Council met to discuss the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG). The Council voted unanimously on 31 January to extend the Mission's mandate for another six months.

Kosovo

The members of the Council held informal consultations on 11 January. The Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Bernard Miyet,

briefed members of the Council on recent developments related to resolution 1244 (1999). He described the establishment by the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) of a Joint Interim Administrative Structure to enhance consultations with local political forces. The Principal Deputy Special Representative, Jock Covey, was also present and provided brief comments to the members of the Council concerning the situation on the ground.

Asia and the Middle East

Iraq

The members of the Council held informal consultations on 14, 18 and 24 January to discuss the appointment of an executive chairman for the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC). By resolution 1284 (1999) the Secretary-General was mandated to appoint, after consultation with and subject to the approval of the Security Council, an Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC. The Secretary-General nominated Rolf Ekeus as Executive Chairman. On 18 January, the Security Council President reported to Council members that the Presidency had received letters from three delegations objecting to the nomination of Mr. Ekeus and one letter supporting him but calling for consensus. Following informal consultations on 24 January, a consensus formed on the nomination of Hans Blix as Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC. The President conveyed the sense of the Council to the Secretary-General. On 27 January the Secretary-General informed the Council of his intention to nominate Mr. Blix, and the Council approved the nomination later that day.

East Timor

On 14 January, Council members met in informal consultations on East Timor. The Assistant Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations briefed the members of the Council, focusing on the relationship of UNTAET with the East Timorese and with the Government of Indonesia.

Lebanon

On 28 January, the members of the Council held informal consultations to discuss the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The Council voted unanimously on 31 January to extend the Force's mandate for six months, until 31 July 2000, adopting resolution 1288 (2000) and its accompanying presidential statement. This renewal of UNIFIL differed from past renewals in its inclusion of language concerning United Nations efforts to sensitize peacekeeping personnel regarding HIV/AIDS and also added a reference to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

Admission of new members

The members of the Council met in informal consultations on 28 January to discuss the application of Tuvalu for membership in the United Nations. At a formal meeting that same day, the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members, which met on 28 January and again on 31 January. At its meeting on 31 January, the Committee decided to recommend to the Security Council the adoption of a draft resolution, by which the Council in turn recommended to the General Assembly that Tuvalu be admitted to membership in the United Nations. The representative of China on the Committee stated that China was unable to associate itself with the recommendation of the Committee.

United Nations A/54/911-S/2000/551

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
8 June 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fourth session
Item 63
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 6 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 6 June 2000, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Volkan **Vural**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-47189 (E) 120600

Annex to the letter dated 6 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 27 April 2000 (A/54/852-S/2000/370) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative at the United Nations, which contains allegations regarding "violations of the airspace of the Republic" and "of the flight information region of Nicosia".

It will be recalled that similar allegations of so-called "airspace and flight information region violations" were rejected in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 27 March 2000 (A/54/816-S/2000/263). I wish to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace and flight information region of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the relevant authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or any right of say whatsoever.

As stated in my previous letters, such allegations emanate from the false and unacceptable pretence that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration, which purports to be the legitimate "government of Cyprus", extends over the entire island. This runs counter to the realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two politically equal peoples and their respective sovereign states. It is the perpetual denial of these realities that stands in the way of reconciliation between the two parties in Cyprus.

Hiding behind the mask of "government of Cyprus", the Greek Cypriot administration, supported by Greece, is continuing with its military build-up and activities in South Cyprus, thus aggravating the crisis of confidence between the two sides. Only recently, joint military manoeuvres code-named Vergina-Toxotis, were held from 16 to 18 May 2000 in South Cyprus, with the participation of troops and aircraft from Greece.

The Greek Cypriot daily *Politis* dated 25 March 2000 reported that Greece will donate a destroyer equipped with Exocet missiles as well as patrol vessels and other military hardware to South Cyprus. The daily further reported that the Greek Cypriot administration intends to purchase two additional patrol vessels.

The Greek Cypriot daily *Filelefitheros* dated 7 April 2000 reported that the Greek Cypriot administration will be concluding an agreement with Greece, within the framework of the Joint Military Doctrine, which will regulate the status of Greek soldiers stationed in South Cyprus and Greek Cypriot soldiers stationed in Greece. *Politis* also reported that a number of other military agreements will be signed to reinforce the Joint Military Doctrine between South Cyprus and Greece.

Filelefitheros reported on 12 and 15 April 2000 that, in the context of an arrangement between the Ministries of Defence and Education of the Greek Cypriot administration, 4,000 high school students were to visit military camps by the end of May and that such visits will be repeated at least three times each year.

I would like to reiterate that the hostile attitude of the Greek Cypriot administration as well as its misinformation campaign against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is not conducive to reconciliation in the island. My Government expects that the international community will strongly urge the Greek Cypriot side to adopt a new and constructive attitude, particularly on the eve of the resumption of the proximity talks in Geneva on 5 July 2000.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

United Nations S/2000/552

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 8 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instruction of the President of the Republic of Macedonia, H.E. Mr. Boris Trajkovski, I would like to draw your attention to the following matter that caused serious concern in the Republic of Macedonia and may endanger the overall security situation in the region, in spite of the efforts undertaken by the international community in the first place through the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and KFOR presence in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Notwithstanding the tireless efforts of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia aimed at strengthening the peace and stability in the region, demonstrated, *inter alia*, by receiving more than 360,000 refugees during the Kosovo crises, regretfully several incidents have taken place at the border of the Republic of Macedonia with Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The two most serious incidents, but of different nature and in a very short span, have recently occurred at the border with Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The first one took place on 2 April of this year. A patrol of four soldiers of the Army of the Republic of Macedonia was abducted while patrolling along the State border line with Kosovo in the section Gorni Kluc-Dolni Kluc, by a group of disguised people. The soldiers were held by force more than 24 hours on the territory of Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, after which they were released.

The second incident took place on 5 June 2000. Two soldiers of the border patrol of the Macedonian Army were wounded by sniper shots coming from the territory of Kosovo while trying to prevent illegal crossing in the vicinity of the Blace border crossing with Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

In both cases, my Government launched a strong protest to UNMIK and KFOR officials, expressing deep concern over the incidents, and requested urgent investigation and undertaking immediate and resolute measures to identify and apprehend the perpetrators of these terrorist acts. At the same time, the Government has undertaken necessary measures to secure the State border and prevent further incidents.

I would also like to inform you that the President of the Republic of Macedonia, H.E. Mr. Boris Trajkovski, sent a letter to the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), George Robertson, informing him of

00-47087 (E) 080600

the situation and requesting NATO to undertake activities to secure the southern border of Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The occurrence of such incidents, most likely connected to the growing organized crime in Kosovo, presents a threat to the stability not only of the Republic of Macedonia but of the neighbouring countries as well, and could undermine our joint efforts for stabilizing and promoting security in the region, particularly in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

I would like to take this opportunity to reaffirm the commitment of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia to the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) and our strong interest in cooperation with UNMIK and KFOR respectively. My Government appreciates the role of UNMIK in the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo, which on its part positively affects the overall situation in the region. The present international civil and security presence in Kosovo, together with the concerted efforts of the international community, in particular through the process of the Stability Pact for South-eastern Europe, should contribute to the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Naste **Calovski**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2000/553

Security Council

Distr.: General
8 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 8 June 2000 from the Charge d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In its statement of 7 June 2000 regarding the situation in Kosovo and Metohija, the autonomous province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia, which I transmitted under cover of my letter addressed to you yesterday, the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia demanded from the Security Council to:

- Declare null and void all acts and decisions taken by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Kosovo and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) that are contrary to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999;
- Condemn in the strongest terms, put an end to the activity of the Special Representative and Head of UNMIK and withdraw from Kosovo and Metohija the forces of UNMIK and KFOR who are directly responsible for the systematic violation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999);
- Urgently take all necessary measures to ensure full and consistent implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999);
- Condemn most strongly the continued aggression of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia through the maintenance of the illegal system of sanctions and embargoes imposed by its member States, through consistent attempts at undermining the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and through material, political and media support for Albanian separatists and terrorists in Kosovo and Metohija; and
- Take all necessary measures to compensate for the damage and other losses inflicted on the population, economic and cultural heritage of Kosovo and Metohija by UNMIK and KFOR and by the terrorist and criminal gangs they are supporting.

On behalf of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, I request the Security Council to consider these demands at its forthcoming meeting on 9 June 2000 and to provide an answer.

00-47093 (E) 080600

I also take this opportunity to reiterate my request submitted to the Security Council in my letter of 2 June 2000 to be allowed to participate in the said meeting, sitting at the Council table, and to make a statement.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Vladislav **Jovanovic**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2000/554

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 9 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter received today, 9 June 2000, from Isaias Afwerki, President of the State of Eritrea, addressed to the Secretary-General (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Haile **Menkerios**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-47334 (E) 090600

Annex to the letter dated 9 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Asmara, 9 June 2000

The invasion perpetrated by Ethiopia against Eritrea continues unabated in violation of international law and international justice.

After Ethiopia launched its naked invasion against Eritrea on 12 May, Eritrea agreed to redeploy, unilaterally and as a gesture of goodwill, from a place referred to as "Zalanbessa" in response to the appeal of the OAU current Chairman and in order to create a conducive climate to the proximity talks. This redeployment was carried out on 25 May in good faith. Ethiopia abused Eritrea's gesture of goodwill and penetrated 15 km inside Eritrean sovereign territory in that part of the country.

This violation notwithstanding, we were asked by the OAU to redeploy from additional places referred to as "Bada" and "Burrie". We pledged to do so in the interest of peace and we implemented the redeployment in good faith. (Details of the places are illustrated in attached maps.)

While the proximity talks are in session, Ethiopia's naked invasion against Eritrea continues without cessation. Ethiopia has launched incessant attacks on the Assab Front for the past three days. And yesterday evening, at 10.30 p.m., Ethiopia unleashed a large-scale offensive on this front, which continues to rage today.

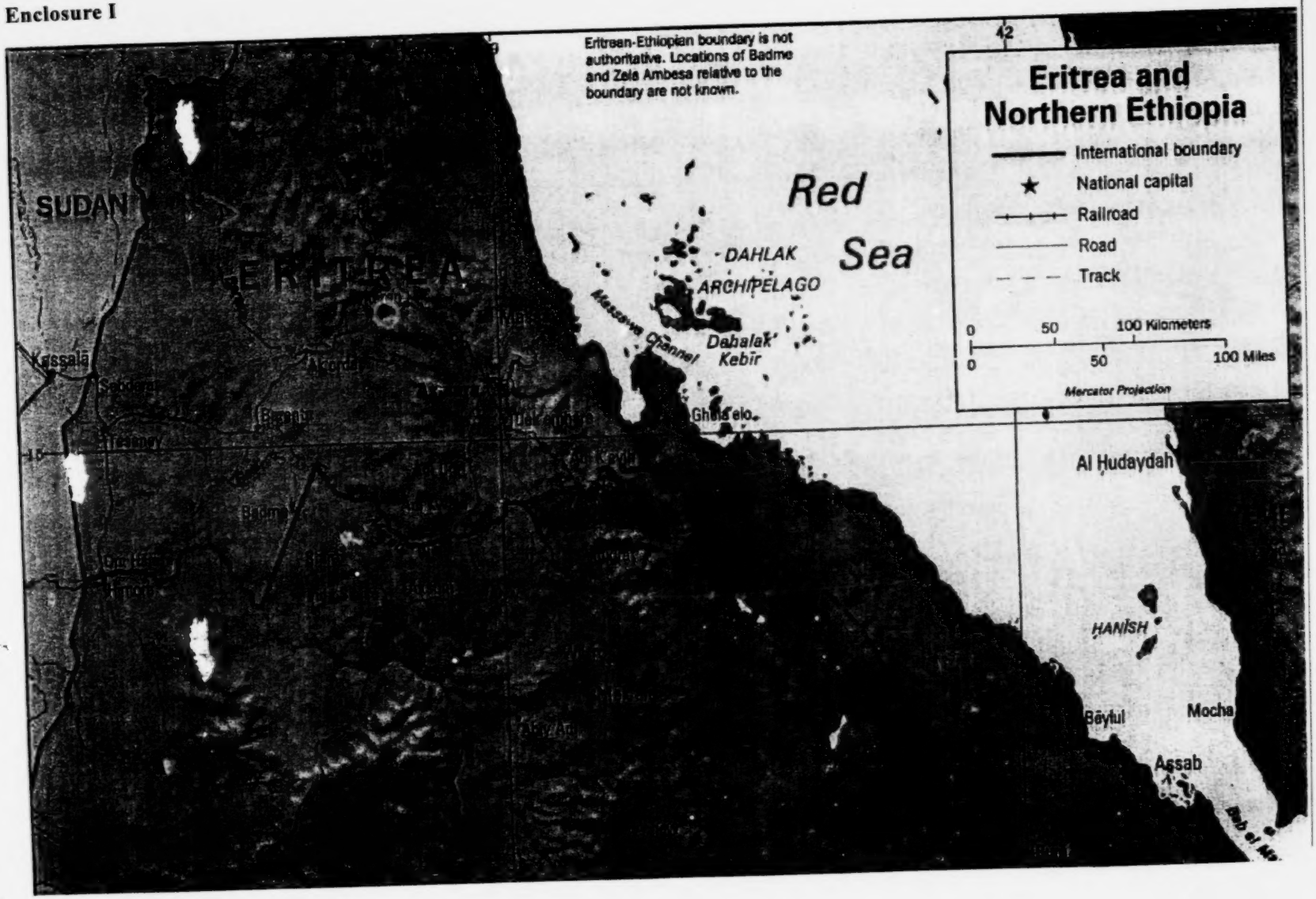
Ethiopia's offensives deep inside sovereign Eritrean territory are a flagrant act of invasion. The hollow pretexts that Ethiopia is forwarding claiming that it is "responding to Eritrean provocations" are not only untenable but have no basis in international law. Eritrea cannot possibly resort to "provocations" in its own sovereign territory. While it has an unquestionable right in exercising its right to self-defence, Eritrea cannot also engage in military activities in an area where it has redeployed voluntarily from deep into its own sovereign territory.

Eritrea remains committed to the proximity talks. This is despite the multiple preconditions and obstructions put by Ethiopia, which have no basis in international law or pure common sense.

The invasion perpetrated by Ethiopia against a sovereign Member State of the United Nations and which has caused extensive destruction, human misery and displacement cannot be tolerated with impunity. The tragic dimension of this invasion is that it is being carried out under the full observation of the international community. In the circumstances, I urge you to condemn this invasion and to stand on the side of truth and justice.

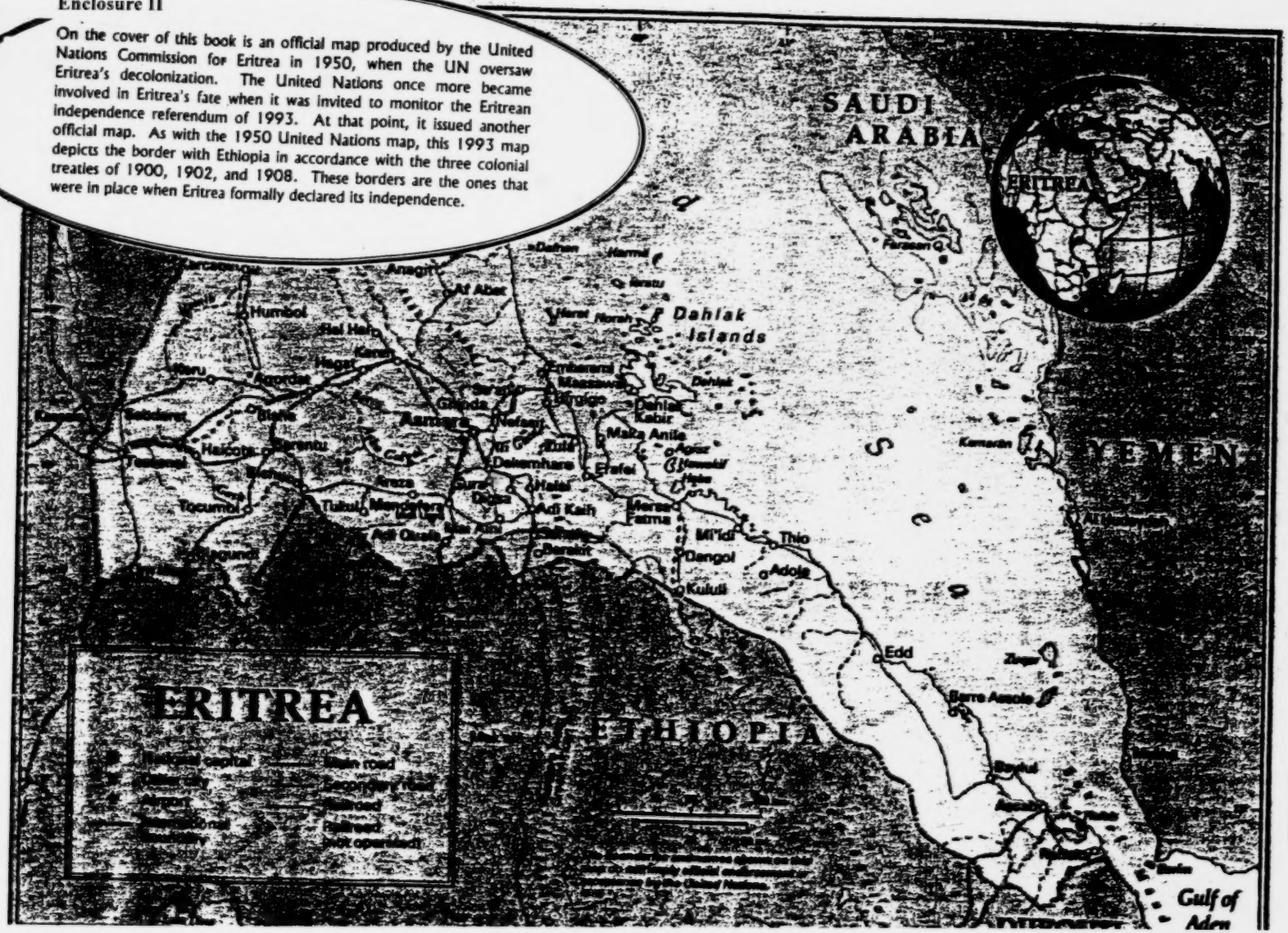
(*Signed*) Isaias **Afwerki**

Enclosure I


Eritrean-Ethiopian boundary is not authoritative. Locations of Badme and Zela Ambesa relative to the boundary are not known.
Eritrea and Northern Ethiopia
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
Track
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles
Mercator Projection
SUDAN
ERITREA
Red Sea
DAHLAK ARCHIPELAGO
Dahalak Kebir
Massawa Channel
Kassala
Asmara
Barentu
Tessenei
Badme
Ghinda'elo
Al Hudaydah
HANISH
Beylul
Mocha
Assab
42
15

Enclosure II

On the cover of this book is an official map produced by the United Nations Commission for Eritrea in 1950, when the UN oversaw Eritrea's decolonization. The United Nations once more became involved in Eritrea's fate when it was invited to monitor the Eritrean independence referendum of 1993. At that point, it issued another official map. As with the 1950 United Nations map, this 1993 map depicts the border with Ethiopia in accordance with the three colonial treaties of 1900, 1902, and 1908. These borders are the ones that were in place when Eritrea formally declared its independence.



S/2000/554

United Nations S/2000/555

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 June 2000
English
Original: French

Letter dated 9 June 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a communication dated 8 June 2000 which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring it to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi **Annan**

00-47351 (E) 090600 090600

Annex to the letter dated 9 June 2000 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]

Letter dated 8 June 2000 from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) addressed to the Secretary-General

In accordance with Security Council resolution 1088 (1996), I attach the monthly report on the operations of the Stabilization Force (SFOR). I would appreciate your making this report available to the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Lord **Robertson** of Port Ellen, PC

Appendix

Monthly report to the Security Council on the operations of the Stabilization Force

1. During the reporting period (13 April-12 May 2000), there were approximately 22,700 troops deployed in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, with contributions from all the NATO Allies and from 15 non-NATO countries. Stabilization Force (SFOR) troops continued to conduct reconnaissance and surveillance operations in theatre by means of ground and air patrols. Operations across the SFOR area included area security, monitoring the border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, monitoring the entity armed forces, conducting weapons storage site inspections, providing support to the international organizations in theatre, and collecting weapons and ammunition in the framework of Operation Harvest 99, which has been extended.

2. SFOR troops continued to monitor compliance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1160 (1998), which prohibits the transport of weapons into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, by providing an intensified presence on the ground in order to enforce the embargo. No violations were reported.

3. On 21 April, SFOR troops in Multinational Division (North) detained a Bosnian Serb, Dragan Nikolic, indicted for war crimes by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.[1] Nikolic was subsequently transported to The Hague.

4. The restructuring of SFOR, due to be completed by the end of May, will result in a smaller and more flexible force of around 22,000 personnel, which will remain fully capable of carrying out its mandate. The move of SFOR headquarters and supporting elements from Ilidza to Butmir began on 1 May.

5. During the reporting period, SFOR also continued to monitor the movement of controlled petroleum products into the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by establishing traffic control points. No violations were reported.

Cooperation and compliance by the parties

6. The situation in theatre remained relatively stable during the reporting period, with the entities in substantial compliance with the military provisions of the Peace Agreement. Nonetheless, there were sporadic violent incidents, largely related to the return of refugees and displaced persons. On 17 April, rocks were thrown by Bosnian Serbs at Bosniacs rebuilding a house in Klanac, a suburb of Brcko in Multinational Division (North). On 27 April, in Cela (Multinational Division (South-west)), a group of Bosnian Serbs attacked a tent camp of Bosniacs. On 8 May in Drvar (Multinational Division (South-west)), a group of Croat refugees physically attacked Serb returnees. On 11 May, around 200 protestors prevented a group of women from the "Mothers of Srebrenica" organization from visiting Bratunac (Multinational Division (North)) to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the deportation of Muslims from that town. During the unrest, an SFOR soldier was hit in the face with a rock and suffered minor injuries.

7. The long-standing farmers' demonstration between Gorazde and Kopaci in Multinational Division (South-west) continued during the reporting period. Some 80

[1] The Russian Federation confirms its special position on this matter.

displaced persons protested in front of the Gorazde premises of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) against the obstruction by the Mayor of Gorazde of returns, and the allegedly passive attitude of the international community. SFOR troops monitored the protest, which was conducted peacefully.

8. During the period, SFOR troops conducted 106 military weapons storage site inspections: 26 Bosniac; 26 Bosnian Croat; 41 Bosnian Serb; and 13 Federation. No violations were reported.

9. SFOR troops monitored 1,272 training and movement activities: 335 Bosniac; 102 Bosnian Croat; 657 Bosnian Serb; and 178 Federation. The training and movement ban on the Republika Srpska Police Anti-Terrorist Brigade remains in force until further notice. On 28 April, a training and movement ban was imposed on elements of the Bosniac Army at Rastasnica (Multinational Division (North)) owing to non-compliance during a weapons confiscation operation.

10. Two unauthorized checkpoints were established by local police near Bijeljina in Multinational Division (North) in mid-April, and were subsequently dismantled by the United Nations International Police Task Force (IPTF) and SFOR.

11. The summer de-mining season continued over the reporting period, with 44 entity armed forces de-mining teams operational in theatre.

Cooperation with international organizations

12. Within capabilities, and in accordance with its mandate, SFOR continues to provide assistance to the international organizations in theatre, including the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, IPTF, the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Office of the High Representative, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and UNHCR.

13. During the period, SFOR continued to support minority returnees and refugees by delivering basic supplies. SFOR Civil-Military Cooperation Teams are currently assessing reconstruction projects of houses and infrastructure. During the month of April, there were 2,269 returns of displaced persons and refugees and 4,387 visits monitored by SFOR. The majority of those returns and visits took place in the western part of the Republika Srpska, especially around Doboj, although key returns also took place in the Foca and Prljedor regions.

14. SFOR continued to monitor the situation closely in the aftermath of the 8 April municipal elections, especially after the announcement of the final results and the installation of newly elected officials.

15. No meeting of the Standing Committee for Military Matters was held during the reporting period.

Outlook

16. Isolated incidents of violence related to the return of refugees and displaced persons can be expected to continue.

United Nations S/2000/556

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 June 2000
English
Original: Arabic

Letter dated 9 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I refer to the letters dated 25 and 27 April 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to you conveying Iraq's allegations that Kuwaiti craft had intercepted Iraqi vessels in its territorial waters (S/2000/346 and S/2000/358). I have the honour to inform you that the allegations made by the Iraqi Government in these two letters are no more than a reiteration of the fabrications and counterfactual claims to which it has persisted in giving currency.

The relevant authorities in Kuwait categorically deny these contrived Iraqi allegations and stress the incredible nature of claims that are groundless and a distortion of the facts and that represent a habitual practice adopted by the Iraqi Government in order to create instability and tension in the area.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad A. **Abulhasan**
Permanent Representative

00-47380 (E) 120600 120600

United Nations S/2000/557

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 9 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward the attached press release issued today, 9 June 2000, entitled "Eritrea accepts OAU proposal on cessation of hostilities".

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Haile **Menkerios**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-47357 (E) 090600

Annex to the letter dated 9 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Press release: Eritrea accepts OAU proposal on cessation of hostilities

Eritrea has accepted an OAU proposal for an immediate cessation of hostilities between Ethiopia and Eritrea. It has formally communicated its acceptance to the OAU through a letter from the Eritrean Foreign Minister, Haile Weldensae, to the Special Envoy of the OAU, Mr. Ahmed Ouyahia.

The OAU proposal, which has the full backing of the OAU's partners in the peace effort, the United States of America and the European Union, was presented to the two parties today in Algiers.

In addition to an immediate cessation of hostilities, which has been a key and consistent Eritrean demand for the past two years, the proposal provides for the withdrawal of invading Ethiopian troops from Eritrean territory, after the early deployment of a "peacekeeping mission deployed by the United Nations under the auspices of the OAU". The mandate of the peacekeeping mission extends until the demarcation of the border between the two countries.

In the Algiers proximity talks, Eritrea, which had earlier redeployed its troops to the positions they held before the outbreak of the conflict and from additional areas on the basis of the appeal of the OAU, had asked that Ethiopia follow suit. But in an effort to torpedo the talks, Ethiopia presented preconditions for redeployment, namely the provision by the international community of "security guarantees". Although Eritrea rejected the Ethiopian position as preposterous and totally unjustified, it has decided to respond positively to the appeal of the OAU and its partners and "to go an extra mile for peace".

Noting that it has gone beyond fulfilling its commitments "to give peace a chance", Eritrea has called on the international community to take "strong action" against Ethiopia, in the event that Addis Ababa rejects the OAU proposal or pretends to accept while continuing its war against Eritrea.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Asmara, 9 June 2000

United Nations S/2000/558

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 9 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith three statements by James Wapakabulo, Chairman of the Committee on the Region, regarding the continued clashes in Kisangani and the repeated violations of the ceasefire by Rwanda (see annexes I to III).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter, together with its annexes, issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Matia Mulumba **Semakula Kiwanuka**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations

00-47512 (E) 120600

Annex I to the letter dated 9 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement on the situation in Kisangani

Following the clashes in Kisangani on 5 May 2000, it was agreed that the best way of putting an end to this problem was the demilitarization of Kisangani, and to this effect an agreement was reached between the two armies and a withdrawal plan agreed upon.

In accordance with this withdrawal plan, Kisangani was zoned and the demilitarization was to be carried out in phases.

Phase 1 involved the demilitarization of zone 1, which is the Bangokha airport-La Forestiere-Lubutu junction areas, which was supposed to take five days, followed by the demilitarization of zone 2, which was to have started on 5 June 2000, including the town — SimiSimi airport and Kapalata.

A few days ago the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) complained to the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) about the surrounding of the vehicle of the sector commander of Kisangani by the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA), which was a provocative act.

On the morning of 5 June 2000 at 0745 hours, a UPDF Land Cruiser, coming from a routine logistical run at Bankokha and escorted by a MONUC vehicle, came under small arms fire just before Kabondo junction, and was hit by a shell, which destroyed it. The driver is missing and preliminary information is to the effect that he was removed and murdered in cold blood by RPA.

A UPDF officer aboard a MONUC vehicle proceeded to town only to discover that the joint command centre established by the agreement and located in town, where two senior UPDF officers were deployed, was surrounded by RPA forces.

The officer in the MONUC vehicle proceeded to Kapalata and reported:

(a) The destruction of the UPDF vehicle by RPA;

(b) The siege of the command centre by RPA;

(c) The shooting of a UPDF soldier at Tchopo Bridge and discharging of his gun by an RPA force dug in near the bridge, contrary to the demilitarization agreement.

UPDF's advance to the junction one kilometre from Tchopo Bridge was in response to RPA fire.

These irresponsible and provocative actions of RPA are consistent with the previous conduct of RPA in Kisangani in August 1999 and May 2000.

The Government of Uganda condemns in the strongest terms this aimless and criminal provocation against an army committed to withdraw from Kisangani.

The Government of Uganda calls upon the Government of Rwanda to respect its commitment to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement, the Rwakitura joint declaration and the withdrawal plan.

The Government of Uganda expresses its disappointment at the failure of the United Nations to condemn up to now these irresponsible and provocative actions committed by RPA in the presence of United Nations personnel.

With regard to the current clash in Kisangani, Uganda has proposed to MONUC:

1. An immediate ceasefire;
2. Simultaneous withdrawal of RPA and UPDF forces from their current positions, to SimiSimi or Gouche in the case of the RPA, and to Kapalata in the case of the UPDF;
3. Such withdrawal is to be carried out during the day and under the supervision of MONUC.

Uganda remains committed to the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and the plan for the demilitarization of Kisangani as the only viable way forward in resolving the Congo crisis.

(*Signed*) James **Wapakabulo**
Chairman
Committee on the Region

Annex II to the letter dated 9 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement on the clashes in Kisangani on 8 June 2000

Pursuant to the implementation order for the withdrawal and demilitarization of the town of Kisangani of 21 May 2000; and the Uganda and Rwanda ceasefire agreement of 6 June 2000:

1. In the spirit of the above-mentioned, Uganda wishes to observe a unilateral 24-hour ceasefire provided that a United Nations military observer team establishes a presence on the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) side.

2. In order to ensure that the ceasefire holds, UPDF is prepared to ignore sporadic shelling of its positions, but only if such shelling does not amount to preparation for a ground attack.

3. Uganda reiterates its total commitment to the aforementioned protocols and the Lusaka Peace Accord on the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

(*Signed*) James **Wapakabulo**
Chairman
Committee on the Region

Annex III to the letter dated 9 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Statement on the clashes in Kisangani on 9 June 2000

Following Uganda's proposal for a unilateral ceasefire in Kisangani yesterday, a tele-conference was held at 1400 hours (Uganda time) on 8 June 2000, in which the following individuals participated:

1. The President of Uganda
2. The President of Rwanda
3. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Kofi Annan
4. Ambassador of the United States of America to the United Nations, Richard Holbrooke
5. Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Susan Rice
6. Gayle Smith, a security official from the White House
7. Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, Bernard Miyet
8. Ambassadors of the United States in Kigali and Kampala.

It was agreed that:

(a) The Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) and the Rwandese Patriotic Army (RPA) would commence a ceasefire at 1600 hours Kisangani time (1700 hours Uganda time);

(b) To ensure that the ceasefire holds, sporadic shelling be ignored;

(c) Should there be need for an offensive, such offensive should be ordered by the respective commanders-in-chief;

(d) This order to be communicated to field commanders immediately.

At 1600 hours (Kisangani time) in total disregard for the ceasefire agreement resulting from the tele-conference, RPA launched a massive and persistent attack on all UPDF positions, lasting three and a half hours. UPDF, remaining on its defence, repulsed all the attacks.

This morning, 9 June 2000, RPA launched further attacks on our positions, which have also been repulsed. While Uganda, in good faith, unilaterally declared a ceasefire, to take place upon the establishment of an observer presence on the UPDF side by the United Nations, RPA has persistently taken hostile measures to frustrate the United Nations deployment of the observers.

The Government of Uganda once again condemns, in the strongest terms, the Government of Rwanda for the flagrant breach of an agreement reached by all the parties that participated in the tele-conference and Uganda's unilateral offer of a ceasefire of yesterday.

(*Signed*) James **Wapakabulo**
Chairman
Committee on the Region

United Nations S/2000/559

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 11 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to forward to you a statement from the Government of Rwanda about the unilateral withdrawal of the Rwanda Patriotic Army from Kisangani. We strongly hope that the Security Council will be able to dispatch United Nations observers at the earliest possible time to ease the suffering of innocent civilians caused by the irresponsible continued shelling of the city by the Uganda People's Defence Force.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Joseph W. **Mutaboba**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-47519 (E) 120600

Annex to the letter dated 11 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Unilateral withdrawal of the Rwanda Patriotic Army from Kisangani

For the last six days, heavy fighting has been going on between the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) and the Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA). This fighting was sparked off by a UPDF attack on RPA troops who were withdrawing from Kisangani in accordance with the Kampala and Kigali agreement.

A series of ceasefire agreements, largely negotiated through the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC), failed to hold owing to the intransigence of the UPDF commanders on the ground.

On 7 June 2000, a ceasefire was brokered by the State Department of the United States of America and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with the full participation of President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda and President Paul Kagame of Rwanda. The UPDF totally ignored the ceasefire and continued shelling the city of Kisangani, killing large numbers of innocent Congolese civilians, as well as destroying property.

Today, Brigadier James Kazini issued an ultimatum to the Kisangani population to vacate the city or face imminent death.

The Government of Rwanda is gravely concerned about the killing of innocent civilians and the wanton destruction deliberately caused by UPDF.

In view of this unnecessary fighting and loss of innocent lives, the Government of Rwanda has taken a decision to effect a unilateral withdrawal from all positions occupied by RPA in Kisangani.

The Government of Rwanda calls upon the United Nations to send military observers to Kisangani to witness the RPA withdrawal. The RPA has made the Bangboka airport accessible to international flights and will hand over the airport with other positions held by RPA to MONUC.

Done at Kigali, on 10 June 2000

(*Signed*) André **Bumaya**
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation

United Nations A/54/913–S/2000/560

General Assembly
Security Council

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Original: French

General Assembly
Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 31
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 12 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the communiqué issued today by the office of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity concerning the proximity talks held in Algiers from 30 May to 10 June 2000 with the delegations of Ethiopia and Eritrea (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdallah **Baali**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-47571 (E) 130600 130600

Annex to the identical letters dated 12 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and to the President of the Security Council

Communiqué issued by the office of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity concerning the proximity talks held in Algiers from 30 May to 10 June 2000 with the delegations of Ethiopia and Eritrea

On the occasion of his visit to Ethiopia and Eritrea last month, Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika, current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), issued a communiqué on 26 May 2000 in which he:

1. Welcomed the decision by Eritrea to respond positively to his appeal to withdraw its troops from Bada and Burrie, following its withdrawal from Zalambesa at the request of OAU.

2. Noted with satisfaction the commitment by the two parties to:

(a) Redeploy their respective forces to the positions held prior to 6 May 1998 in the case of Eritrea and prior to 6 February 1999 in the case of Ethiopia, in conformity with the Modalities and without prejudice to the final status of the territories concerned, which will be determined at the end of the delimitation-demarcation process;

(b) Settle their border dispute in conformity with the Framework Agreement and the Modalities, on the basis of the relevant colonial treaties and of applicable international law, through delimitation and demarcation with the assistance of the United Nations Cartographic Unit and, if necessary, through arbitration;

(c) Pursue negotiations under the auspices of OAU with a view to finalizing the consolidated technical arrangements and thus achieving the implementation of the peace plan constituted by the Framework Agreement, the Modalities and the consolidated technical arrangements;

3. Emphasized that the proximity talks scheduled to begin in Algiers on 26 May 2000, in which Ethiopia and Eritrea had agreed to take part, should put an effective end to the fighting between Ethiopia and Eritrea and provide an opportunity to finalize the peace plan and proceed to its implementation, with a view to a peaceful, fair and lasting settlement of the conflict between the two neighbouring countries.

The proximity talks actually began in Algiers on 30 May 2000 with the participation of the delegations of Ethiopia and Eritrea, headed by their respective Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Seyoum Mesfin and Mr. Haile Weldensae. The talks, conducted by Mr. Ahmed Ouyahia, Special Envoy of the current Chairman of OAU, also enjoyed the active support of the European Union, represented by Mr. Rino Serri, Special Representative of the Presidency of the European Union on this issue, and the United States of America, represented by Mr. Anthony Lake, that country's Special Representative on this issue.

The statement issued by the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia on 31 May 2000 announcing that Ethiopia had regained control of the territories administered by it prior to 6 May 1998 and that the war was therefore over was welcomed with relief by OAU, which viewed it as encouraging progress towards a peaceful, lasting settlement of the conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

The proximity talks were intended to resolve the various practical aspects of the implementation of the peace plan, beginning with the withdrawal of Ethiopian forces from positions taken by them since 6 February 1999 and ending with the settlement of the border dispute on the basis of colonial treaties and applicable international law, through delimitation and demarcation and, if necessary, through arbitration.

However, at Ethiopia's request and with Eritrea's consent, it was agreed to first finalize a ceasefire agreement and then negotiate and finalize a second agreement on the other outstanding issues.

In negotiating the ceasefire agreement, it was placed on record that:

1. The two parties undertake to respect a number of basic principles, namely:

(a) That the present crisis and any other dispute between the two countries must be settled by peaceful, legal means, in conformity with the principles set forth in the Charters of OAU and the United Nations;

(b) That force cannot be used as a means of imposing a solution in the event of a dispute;

(c) That the borders inherited on independence must be respected, as stipulated in resolution AHG/Res.16 (I) adopted by the OAU Summit held in Cairo in 1964, and in this regard that those borders must be determined on the basis of the relevant colonial treaties and of applicable international law, using technical means to demarcate them and, in the event of a dispute, having recourse to an appropriate arbitration mechanism.

2. The two parties undertake to end their hostilities as soon as the ceasefire agreement is signed.

3. Eritrea agrees that the withdrawal of Ethiopian forces from positions taken since 6 February 1999 should take place once the United Nations has deployed a peacekeeping force under OAU auspices.

4. Eritrea agrees to the adoption of security guarantees designed to reduce tensions and establish a climate of calm and confidence and also to create conditions conducive to a peaceful, lasting settlement of the conflict through the delimitation and demarcation of the border. These conditions concern the creation of a security zone in Eritrea designed to separate the forces of the two countries following the withdrawal of Ethiopian troops to the 6 May 1998 line.

5. The two parties agree that the peacekeeping mission should ensure that the various measures outlined above are put into effect and that they are observed until the border delimitation and demarcation process is complete.

Despite these many points on which Ethiopia and Eritrea were in agreement, on the evening of Thursday, 8 June 2000 there was still disagreement on two points,

one being the exact definition of the security zone between the forces of the two countries and the other being certain aspects of the composition and functioning of the international peacekeeping force.

Anxious not to let the two parties miss this precious opportunity to achieve peace, the office of the current Chairman undertook to submit to the delegations of Ethiopia and Eritrea on Friday, 9 June a draft ceasefire agreement embodying the points on which agreement had already been reached and compromises on the two points of disagreement mentioned above.

The Eritrean delegation informed the office of the current Chairman of OAU that the Government of Eritrea formally accepted the ceasefire agreement. This acceptance was confirmed in writing.

The Ethiopian delegation, for its part, notified the office of the current Chairman of its Government's acceptance in principle of the ceasefire agreement, but requested a short time to enable its national leadership to take a solemn decision on the agreement, which the two parties will then sign in Algiers.

On behalf of all Africa, Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika expressed profound satisfaction at this encouraging development, which gives the continent's peoples and leaders reason to hope that calm and peace will be restored between Ethiopia and Eritrea, two fraternal, neighbouring countries, thereby enabling them to finalize the settlement of their border dispute.

Pending the signing of the agreement drafted in Algiers and hence the entry into force of a formal ceasefire, the office of the current Chairman of OAU urges Ethiopia and Eritrea to show the utmost restraint in order to put an immediate end to the armed actions still taking place on the ground. It also urges the international community to encourage the two parties to pursue this wise course of action.

Lastly, the office of the current Chairman expresses its profound gratitude to the European Union and the United States of America for the active, full support which they have given to OAU during this mediation process.

United Nations A/54/912–S/2000/561

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
12 June 2000

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-fourth session
Items 116 (a) and (d)
Human rights questions: implementation of human rights instruments; comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

Security Council
Fifty-fifth year

Letter dated 9 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit a statement issued today, 9 June, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea on the continuing human rights violations committed by the Tigray People's Liberation Front regime in Addis Ababa. The silence of the international community has given the Ethiopian Government a free hand to inflict suffering on the civilian population of my country. Although Ethiopian crimes against the Eritrean people are evident and have been witnessed by independent bodies, the international community has hitherto taken no action to stop these crimes. My Government reiterates its appeal to the international community to say "enough is enough" and come to the assistance of the suffering population.

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly under agenda items 116 (a) and (d), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Haile **Menkerios**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-47467 (E) 150600

Annex to the letter dated 9 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea on the crimes against humanity being committed by the inhumane Government in Ethiopia

After 30 years of struggle and hardship, the acts of violence and savagery being committed against the people of Eritrea have not ceased. From the onset of this brutal war, the oppressive and inhumane Government in Ethiopia has taken on the extreme mission to not only destroy the State of Eritrea but also to inflict the most incomprehensible suffering on its people possible. It has shown without any remorse or moral discernment that its desire is to reign as the bearer of anguish and despair against fellow members of humanity.

Without consideration for its own people, the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) Government in Ethiopia continues to wage a war that has gained nothing but the unnecessary bloodshed and suffering of its own people. Despite its heavy and unacceptable cost, the Government chooses to send waves of its soldiers into conditions of war that are treacherous and surely to result in massacres. The loss of human lives has become an exploitable tactic of the war-hungry regime in Ethiopia that it does not shy away from using or admitting.

A chronicle of human rights abuses perpetrated by the Government of Ethiopia

1. The very first actions carried out by the Government of Ethiopia once it declared war against Eritrea were to inflict as much suffering and disrupt as many lives as possible, not only on the people of Eritrea but also on the people of Ethiopia. More than 70,000 Eritreans and Ethiopians of Eritrean origin living throughout Ethiopia have been sequestered, stripped of their belongings and left destitute near the border to venture across mine-filled battle zones to fend for themselves. These 70,000 people have been subjected to the most extreme forms of human rights violations. Their lives have been maliciously struck with as much inhumane treatment as possible, characterized by the forced separation of families, the forced abandonment of children, who will be left unattended and helpless, and the confiscation of approximately $800 million worth of property.

2. Whole Eritrean villages from lower Adiabo in Tigray have been deported from the area. The ruling officials of the region of Tigray, the home of TPLF, have ruthlessly set on fire the cultivated fields and crops that were to be harvested in recent months. Since this expulsion, these Eritreans have had to relocate to temporary sites in lowland Seraye in Eritrea, where they have been living in makeshift tents and under plastic sheets. With the recent invasion of this land by the Ethiopian army, these refugee camps were torn apart by ground and aerial bombardment, forcing the people into dislocation once again. Today there is no Eritrean living in Tigray; this entire province has been ethnically cleansed of Eritreans — an example of Ethiopia's persistent policy of torment and terrorization.

3. Around 1,500 youths claimed as "prisoners of war" have been incarcerated in Ethiopia. These young men have become prisoners of this war without ever engaging in belligerent or combative actions against Ethiopia. On this matter, in

spite of appeals made to many European countries, the United States of America and Canada by the human rights organization, Citizens for Peace in Eritrea, there has been no response by the international community for the release and protection of these innocent victims. The Government of Ethiopia has for the past two years indiscriminately jailed many of these Eritrean youths without any viable cause or evidence except for the fact that they are Eritrean and of military age. In addition to this, there still remain another 2,500 Eritreans missing in Ethiopia, whose whereabouts are unaccounted for.

4. Out of the estimated 130,000 Eritreans who were once living in Ethiopia, roughly only 30,000 remain. They are constantly subjected to harsh forms of discrimination and deprivation, including the denial of their children's right to attend public schools; they have been thrown out of public jobs without any compensation or explanation; and their private business licences have been revoked, impeding their sources of income needed for survival. These people of Eritrea live under a constant threat of violence, and yet for those who have registered with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to be repatriated to Eritrea, they have been refused permission to leave by the Government of Ethiopia.

5. By advocating for hate and bloodshed, Ethiopia's campaign of destruction for more than two years has succeeded in inculcating a culture of violence. This is best manifested in the carnage that the invading Ethiopian army wreaks as it enters and subsequently flees from occupied areas of Eritrea. In the two weeks that the Ethiopian army occupied the town of Barentu, modern hotels, public and private buildings and the bridge connecting the town to neighbouring areas were completely demolished and looted.

6. The recent violence committed against villagers in Molqu, Shambuco and other areas in the western lowlands was particularly vicious and was carried out to deliver deadly harm. By taking away the livestock of the Eritreans and looting their grain, the Ethiopian army deprived these people of their means to live, in turn leaving them for dead.

These accounts represent the massive violations of human rights that are being executed by the Government in Ethiopia. Under the circumstances, Ethiopia's allegations of human rights abuses are not only groundless, but also Ethiopia has no moral authority to accuse Eritrea of any such violations. These actions only further certify another attempt by this unjust Government to divert condemnation of the atrocities that it is committing against humanity — against the peoples of both Eritrea and Ethiopia.

As tensions rise because of the malicious actions being executed by the Ethiopian Government and its army against the people of Eritrea, it is only natural that the patience and tolerance of the Eritrean people at large is being tried. In the interest of their personal security as well as of those who have become internally displaced along with the 1.5 million Eritreans as a result of the war, the Government of Eritrea has sought out the assistance of ICRC in carrying out the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopians.

From 1998 to 1999, in the midst of the war, ICRC completed a round of repatriations of Ethiopian nationals. The State of Eritrea's recent actions fall into line with its previous concerns, with even more reason: the dangers faced today have become increasingly compelling. As such, any measures taken by the Government

of Eritrea concerning the voluntary repatriation of Ethiopian nationals are legally permissible and are not in contravention of international laws. In fact, they are carried out in accordance with a law passed by the Eritrean Parliament in June 1998, which binds the Government to prevent any forms of violence or aggression from being committed against Ethiopians living in Eritrea.

Despite its acceptance of international laws and conventions against the violation of human rights, the Government of Ethiopia proceeds with insolence and zeal to see the suffering of peoples regardless of its commitment to humanity and its accountability to the international community. Such actions constitute a blatant act of contempt and irreverence for the laws that govern our free world, the same laws that are meant to ensure the protection and respect of the sanctity of human rights in the face of war and political, economic or military ambition.

It is a fallacy and an injustice to the peoples of Eritrea and Ethiopia, as well as to the international community, for the Government of Ethiopia to claim that it speaks and acts on behalf of the interests of its people. This corrupt and oppressive Government must be held accountable and brought to terms with the crimes against humanity that it continues to commit.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Asmara
9 June 2000

United Nations S/2000/562

Security Council

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12 June 2000

Original: English

Letter dated 12 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you a statement on the situation in Kisangani as at 11 June 2000, following Rwanda's cynical and callous decision to use innocent civilians as human shields (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter, together with its annex, issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Matia Mulumba **Semakula Kiwanuka**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations

00-47594 (E) 120600

Annex to the letter dated 12 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Uganda to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

1. Following six days of senseless carnage and mayhem by the Rwanda Patriotic Army (RPA) in Kisangani it became abundantly clear that:

(a) RPA was not interested in a ceasefire as it had frustrated the bilateral arrangement for simultaneous withdrawal on Monday 5 June 2000, the unilateral ceasefire and withdrawal proposed by Uganda on Thursday 8 June 2000 and the multilateral agreement reached by the Presidents of Uganda and Rwanda with the assistance of the United Nations and the Government of the United States of America on the afternoon of 8 June 2000;

(b) The subsequent murder of four officers of the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) in the process of implementing the said multilateral ceasefire arrangement lies squarely at the hands of the Government of Rwanda;

(c) RPA in Kisangani is insensitive to the massive deaths of civilians and destruction of property as it is continuously using Congolese people as human shields in flagrant disregard of all international conventions;

(d) RPA is bent on destroying the Democratic Republic of the Congo and damaging Uganda's impeccable international standing.

2. The schemes of the Governments of Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to undermine and frustrate the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement must be exposed and condemned.

3. On 10 June 2000, the UPDF command reviewed the situation and took a decision to withdraw from positions it held on 5 June 2000 back to Kapalata in order to:

(a) Dispel the Rwandese rumour, circulated worldwide, that, in spite of the understanding between President Museveni and President Chiluba, UPDF was planning an all out offensive against RPA in Kisangani in order to capture the town;

(b) Minimize the loss of civilian lives and uncalled for destruction of property in the city;

(c) Concentrate on the higher national regional and international goals enshrined in the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

4. The Government of Uganda reiterates its earlier concern that, once again, the international community has allowed Rwanda to go unpunished, in spite of the United Nations presence in Kisangani, and further warns that this will create conditions for the escalation of instability in the region.

5. The Government of Uganda regrets the loss of innocent lives and destruction of property in Kisangani at the hands of RPA.

6. The Government of Uganda assures the people of Uganda, of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the international community that it remains firmly committed to the demilitarization of Kisangani and the upholding of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement.

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12 June 2000
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Original: Arabic

Letter dated 11 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 10 June 2000 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning the practices adopted by the United States and the United Kingdom in obstructing and politicizing the oil-for-food programme under the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 for the purpose of harming Iraq and causing its people further suffering.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Saeed H. **Hasan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

00-47620 (E) 140600 140600

Annex to the letter dated 11 June 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

More than three years have elapsed since the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 between Iraq and the United Nations was first put into effect. During that time the Government of Iraq has been committed to making a success of the related programme as a temporary and exceptional measure intended to mitigate the burden of the unjust and inhuman embargo imposed on the people of Iraq, just as it has at the same time sought the complete and definitive elimination of this iniquitous embargo. To this end, Iraq has cooperated with the United Nations in giving effect to the provisions of the memorandum of understanding and has made all the necessary arrangements to ensure that they are implemented in an enterprising and objective manner.

When the Government of Iraq agreed to put the memorandum of understanding into effect, it had been its interpretation of the letter and spirit of the memorandum that what was involved was a temporary measure, as had been clearly and explicitly stated in the third preambular paragraph of resolution 986 (1995). In addition to being temporary, it was also a humanitarian measure that had nothing whatever to do with the tendentious policies pursued by certain parties in the Security Council that are hostile to Iraq, specifically the United States of America and the United Kingdom. From the first day the oil-for-food programme went into effect, these two countries have sought to politicize a purely humanitarian enterprise and to turn it into an instrument of their anti-Iraq foreign policy so that they can persist in harming the people of Iraq, exacerbating its suffering, making its day-to-day life more difficult and killing more of its children, women, and elderly. Their policy of deflecting the implementation of the memorandum of understanding from its humanitarian purpose has caused many fair-minded people in the world, among them United Nations officials, to raise their voices in protest. Nothing has been more indicative of this than the resignations of the two previous United Nations Coordinators in Iraq, Dennis Halliday and Hans von Sponeck, in 1998 and 2000 respectively, and of the Director of the World Programme in Iraq, Jutta Burghardt, in January 2000.

The policy of the United States and the United Kingdom in this respect has taken the form of placing holds on contracts for civilian goods and medicines concluded by the relevant Iraqi authorities with overseas companies under the terms of the memorandum of understanding and submitted to the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990) after satisfying the procedural conditions established by the Secretariat in accordance with the procedures adopted by the Committee on 30 January 1998 for the purpose of giving effect to the memorandum of understanding (document S/1998/92, annex). Paragraph 4 (b) (ix) of the document states that:

> "... Applications will be screened and reviewed by the Secretariat ... . The Secretariat should circulate all applications that meet the requirements of the Committee's procedures and are consistent with the distribution plan. ... ."

It will thus be clear to you that all of the contracts concluded by Iraq and submitted to the Committee will have been examined and will have met all of the procedural

requirements of the procurement and distribution plans already approved by the Secretary-General. Their approval should therefore be only a formality.

The United States and British Governments, however, ignoring the true state of affairs, seek pretexts in flimsy, illogical and sometimes absurd reasons and arguments in order to place contracts on hold or to block them. Their representatives have constantly pursued a malicious policy in that respect, and they sometimes approve the importation of an item of equipment and place a hold on a particular part that is essential to its operation so that it cannot be used and is put aside while awaiting the delivery of the part that is indispensable. They sometimes block contracts concluded with companies in particular countries and then, some time later, approve contracts for the same items from a different source. The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom also place holds on contracts on the pretext that they are for dual-use items. Another of the strange reason they give that must be rejected is that the contracted items can be used for the manufacture of weapons. On many occasions they pursue a policy of discriminating between Iraqis in order to sow dissention among them, and they approve the importation of certain items of equipment for Iraq's three northern governorates (Dohuk, Irbil and Sulaymaniyah) while placing on hold contracts for the same items destined for the central and southern governorates.

I should like in this connection to place before you certain facts and information concerning the practices of the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom in the Committee as they relate to placing holds on contracts. The representatives of the Governments of these two countries have placed holds on 1,185 applications pertaining to all sectors under phases IV, V, VI and VII of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding. The total value of the contracts on hold is more than $1,680 million. The table that appears hereunder gives the number and the total value in millions of dollars, by sector, of contracts on hold according to the status of contracts issued by the Office of the Iraq Programme on 30 May 2000.

	Phase IV		*Phase V*		*Phase VI*		*Phase VII*		*Total*	
Sector	*Number*	*Value*	*Number*	*Value*	*Number*	*Value*	*Number*	*Value*	*Number*	*Value*
Oil	74	35.67	158	106.40	323	182.40	44	24.24	599	348.71
Agriculture	1	0.45	2	1.47	43	107.28	14	23.07	60	132.33
Water and sanitation	2	11.23	10	20.06	45	110.29	1	0.40	58	141.58
Health	4	2.53	34	44.17	57	106.43	4	11.76	99	164.90
Education	4	1.63	11	7.11	74	56.26	1	0.88	90	65.88
Electricity	-	-	45	86.01	92	313.31	29	23.07	166	424.28
Communications	-	-	6	93.10	40	84.46	13	32.85	59	210.59
Food handling	-	-	-	-	48	149.17	6	42.45	54	191.62
Total	**85**	**51.61**	**266**	**358.32**	**722**	**1 109.60**	**112**	**158.78**	**1 185**	**1 680.09**

I should next like to refer to some of the facts concerning the financial revenues realized from the sale of Iraqi oil under the terms of the memorandum of understanding that are given in annex I to your report to the Security Council of

1 June 2000 (document S/2000/520). The figures show that the United Nations is holding a financial surplus of some $400 million because of the increased amounts being withheld for the administrative expenses of the United Nations. This is at a time when the annual per capita share of Iraqi citizens in the revenues accruing under the memorandum of understanding is $250. As you are aware, this is a very small amount and it most assuredly does not meet humanitarian needs as established in accordance with international standards. I therefore urge you to endeavour to see to it that the amounts that are surplus to the needs of the United Nations are reassigned to the procurement of goods to meet the humanitarian needs of Iraqi citizens instead of being retained unused in United Nations accounts. We also hope that you will endeavour to urge the Security Council to reconsider the percentages of Iraqi revenues that are withheld for certain accounts, particularly the Compensation Commission account (30 per cent), the account for the administrative expenses of the United Nations (2.2 per cent) and the account for the defunct Special Commission (0.8 per cent). Additional sums can thus be made available for disbursement to meet the humanitarian needs of the Iraqi people.

As I am presenting these facts to you, I should also like to refer to paragraph 84 of your report to the Security Council of 10 March 2000 (S/2000/208), which states as follows:

> "... there is an urgent need to review further the procedures related to the approval of applications with a view to reducing the excessive number of holds placed on applications, which have been affecting adversely the overall implementation of the programme ..."

I urge you to intervene with a view to remedying the anomalous situation being created by the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom and to convey to them that they must desist from the pursuit of a policy of harming Iraq and inflicting further suffering on its people and that they bear full international responsibility for their hostile, illegal and unwarranted actions directed against Iraq and its people. The Governments in Washington and London must come to understand that the criminal policy they are pursuing against Iraq, which causes large numbers of deaths among children, women and the elderly on a daily basis, will not score the United States and the United Kingdom any gains and will only bring them shame and ignominy for the present and in the future.

(*Signed*) Mohammed Said **Al-Sahaf**
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq